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Convention of Druggists

HELD IN

Utica, May 21, 1879.

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OF THE

New York State Pharmaceutical Association,

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

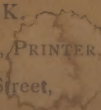
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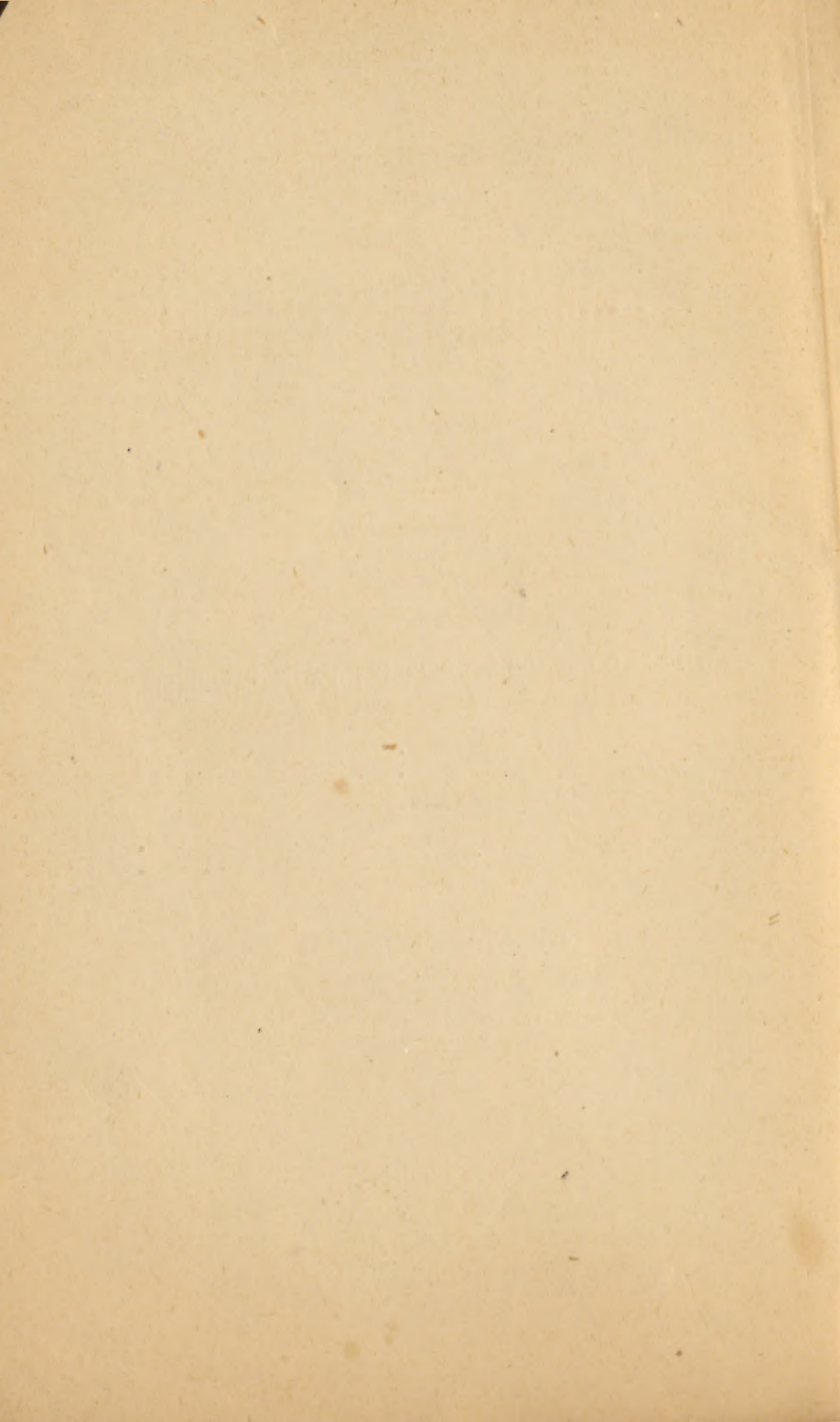
T. J. P. AVERELL,  PRINTER,

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

1879-80.

President,

Prof. P. W. BEDFORD, New York.

Vice-Presidents,

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B. F. RAY, Utica.

A. J. INLOES, Binghamton.

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Assistant Secretary,

CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.

Treasurer,

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, (202 Genesee Street) Utica.

Executive Committee.

LOUIS E. NICOT, Brooklyn.

A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany.

E. H. DAVIS, Rochester.

Delegates to the 27th Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Indianapolis, September 9th, 1879.

FRANK F. KNAPP, New York.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Middletown.

C. M. LYMAN, Buffalo.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Utica.

HENRY B. NAPIER, Oswego.

Committee on Trade Interests.

A. J. INLOES, Binghamton.

JOHN P. DIEHL, Buffalo.

JOHN G. BISSELL, Rome.

Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

LOUIS SAUTTER, Albany.

W. P. DE FOREST, Brooklyn.

FRANK HAMILTON, Syracuse.

Committee on Pharmacy Law.

JULIUS RIEFFENSTAHL, Buffalo.

BENJAMIN F. RAY, Utica.

HENRY B. NAPIER, Owego.

GRENVILLE M. BAKER, M. D., Brooklyn.

WILLET L. BROWN, Syracuse.

PREFACE.

The Executive Committee, deeming it proper that this report of the proceedings of the Convention of Druggists, as also of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, which was organized by the Convention, should be accompanied by a statement of the circumstances which led to these results, present the following :

The *Druggists' Circular* for the month of February, 1879, contained an article headed "New York Pharmaceutical Association," setting forth the desirability of such an organization, and urging the formation of the Druggists of the State in such an Association. Other articles appeared in the same journal in March, April and May, as also in *New Remedies* for March and May, most of which were written by Prof. P. W. Bedford. These articles met with a hearty response from Druggists in all parts of the State, and finding such unanimity of feeling, Prof. Bedford, with the consent and by the authority of over one hundred Druggists of this State, issued a call for the Convention to be held in the City of Utica, May 21st and 22d, the detailed arrangements being made almost entirely by the individual efforts of Prof. Bedford.

The various letters referred to in the *Druggists' Circular* and *New Remedies* will show that the views then expressed by the originator of the movement, have been appreciated by those who took part in the formation of the organization.

The successful and harmonious organization of such a large Pharmaceutical Association, in so short a time, is, we think, without a parallel in the past, and the Executive Committee trust they have not departed from their duty in here recording these facts.

In the report of the first session, allusion is made to a report of an informal committee who had prepared a form of Constitution and By-Laws which

were subsequently read at the opening session. This informal committee was a gathering of about forty of the druggists from several sections of the State, who met by invitation on the evening of Tuesday, May 29th, in the parlors of the Butterfield House, and at this preliminary meeting prepared a plan for a permanent organization.

The minutes of the regular meetings give in detail the more prominent features of the discussions, and while it has been thought best to omit the preliminary report on Constitution and By-laws in the body of the discussions, the Constitution and By-laws, as adopted, follow the discussions of the meeting.

The list of members has been made as complete as possible, and represents paid up members only.

The list of members in attendance is not as complete as it should be, but any failure to print the name of a member in attendance is due to said members neglect to register his name, or to notify the Secretary of the fact.

On behalf of the Association, the Executive Committee wish to express their hearty appreciation of the many acts of kindness shown the members, by the pharmaceutical fraternity not only, but also by numerous citizens of Utica. Not the least pleasant of the recollections of our gathering at Utica, was the visit to the State Lunatic Asylum, most of the members going in a body, where they were cordially received by Dr. J. P. Gray and the medical staff of the institution. A projected excursion to Trenton Falls was participated in by only a small number of the visiting members, but they thoroughly enjoyed the charming and romantic attractions of this famous locality.

The Executive Committee allude to these somewhat irrelevant matters, believing that in our publication they should find some place of record, as appreciating the efforts of the druggists of Utica to render our stay in their city a pleasure, as well as a matter of business.

This report of proceedings is sent to a large number of druggists who are not members, in hopes that

during the interval before our next meeting they may take steps to become members of this Association. We urge the druggists of this state to unite with this Association in their efforts to advance the interests of pharmacy, and to this end the Executive Committee have inserted a blank form of application of membership at the end of the pamphlet, which application they are desired to fill out and forward to the Chairman of the Executive Committee,

L. E. NICOT, 67 Union Ave., Brooklyn.

CONVENTION OF DRUGGISTS.



COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
UTICA, May 21st, 1879. }

In compliance with a circular issued by Prof. P. W. BEDFORD, on behalf of himself and one hundred druggists, whose names were attached to the circular calling for a Convention of Druggists, to assemble in the City of Utica, on the 21st day of May, 1879, and to convene in the Chamber of the Board of Common Council: about one hundred druggists, besides a number of ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance at 2 o'clock, P. M. The room had been very tastefully decorated by the druggists of the city, and in front of the desk of the presiding officer, as also in other parts of the room, were beautiful displays of plants and flowers.

The meeting was called to order at 2.30 P. M. by B. F. RAY, Esq., of Utica, who nominated Prof. P. W. BEDFORD, of New York City, as temporary chairman, and CLAY W. HOLMES, of Elmira, temporary secretary. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Prof. BEDFORD then said:

Gentlemen: In assuming the duties of the chair, I feel as if I were among friends. The idea of an association of the druggists of States is not a new one. It is one that has been often thought of, and I have wondered why there was not an association in our own State. Successful organizations exist in some twelve or more States of our Union, and in

each State where organized, they have accomplished a great deal of good in the elevation of pharmacy, as well as in their status before the public. The organization of the oldest of these dates back twenty-seven years, when out of a small meeting which was held in the City of New York, an association was started a year later, which has since become famous throughout our whole land, not only, but throughout the world, under the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Of the work that has been accomplished by it, it is not necessary here to speak. Suffice to say, that it ranks as high in the interest of Pharmacy, as the American Medical Association in the interest of Medicine. In our own State there are not less than 3,000 drug stores where medicines are sold. Some of the druggists have had an average education; others have not. I have long wondered why some one had not brought the druggists of the State together and formed an active body, for their own improvement and knowledge in pharmacy. In January last, one evening—not because I had nothing else to do, for leisure evenings are not within the province of very many of us—but one evening I thought I would write an article on the subject; and what that has accomplished you can see for yourselves to-day. Not that I will speak of my own effort, but simply of the fact, that it meets with a hearty response from every druggist. Not all are represented here from this State, who are interested in our cause, but enough to say, that it meets with a hearty response from the druggists of the State.

I am very glad to meet you here, and hope in our deliberations that all will feel that it is a good thing for us to be together. I trust it will be a love feast for us all; certainly if we take hold of it in the right way, it must be an advantage to every one present.

We meet, then, as brothers in the art of pharmacy. I trust, that the organization promising so successfully to-day, may in the future bring its own reward, not only to itself, but to those who take part in it (applause).

Mr. RAY—"I now call upon Judge BACON."

The Hon. WILLIAM J. BACON of Utica, then came forward amid applause, and said :

Mr President, and Gentlemen of this Convention. :

It is unfortunate that I should be obliged to appear before you on this occasion, for this place should have been occupied by the official representative of the City. You have come to the City of Utica, and we are recognized as a City; we have an official head; he is the Mayor of the City; he was as I have been given to understand, to have been present on this occasion; he promised to be present and to welcome this convention to the hospitalities of City. I do not come to apologize for his absence, for I do not know what occasions it. I only know that he is not in the City; as I am told, and it is only within the last hour that I have been called upon to say a few words of welcome, as you thus meet in our presence. In other words I am a "forlorn hope," upon whom some of my fellow citizens, and one whom I see before me—who I think is the chief machinator in this conspiracy to get me here—have fallen upon to say to you that you are very welcome here, and we are are glad to have you among us.

I see that this is the inaugural meeting of this association. It is an honor therefore to this City that we have been selected as the place in which your first meeting occurred, and we appreciate it. I trust accordingly, and shall bestow upon you such degree of attention and hospitality as we are able, in the short notice we have had, and the limited means

which come to us. Yet, gentlemen, you are most heartily welcomed to Utica and to the inhabitants of Utica.

I know not why I was selected to perform this office. There is certainly no natural or peculiar reasons that should make me a fitting representative of the interests or the concerns of such an association as this. I need not say to you, gentlemen, that I am not a dealer in drugs, nor a purveyor of them, though a recipient of them, at times. [Laughter]. I am not acquainted with the science that you profess to be pursuing. I am only one of those, who, in this vast community, take what you have to give; and generally without much scruple. I am not a believer either in Macbeth's doctrine, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it." I don't believe in that. I don't believe that physic should be thrown to the dogs, it is too good an article to be disposed of in that way. I look upon the production of medicines and the compounds of which they are susceptible, as among the beneficent gifts of Providence—to be used wisely and well; susceptible of abuse, as all good things are, but, nevertheless, subservient of very useful and beneficent ends, to those who understand their uses, and who deal with them as they should be dealt with. With prudence, care and skill, they are, as I have said, among the good gifts of God. And I profess myself to have been indebted, greatly indebted to the profession, for the great amelioration in many respects in my condition, and the condition of those around me, from that wise and prudent and skillful use of these things that were brought into existence for the benefit of man, if he use them wisely and well.

You are, therefore, engaged in a high pursuit—in one, which, if thoroughly understood and prosecuted, is for the benefit of humanity; and a trained

and disciplined society, consisting of members, trained and disciplined in these things which our infirmities compel us to take and use, is a wise and beneficent institution also. I therefore hope your labors will be crowned with success, and high and good results.

Gentlemen, I need add, perhaps, nothing more. I am not sent here for your instruction—no such thing as that. I am sent here to occupy the humble position of one who should officially have welcomed you here. As a citizen of this community, representing I trust, as I do, its general sentiment, I have only to say, our doors are open to you—our hearts welcome you. We shall follow your deliberations and their results with interest, and with a firm persuasion in the hand that guides them, and believe that under the councils that conduct them through certain channels, you will reach wise and good results.

I have presented to you, gentlemen, in a few words, this simple welcome. It is no compound made up of superfluous ingredients, but if I may call the name of one of your fraternity illustrious throughout this country, perhaps to a certain extent I may be said to have only given you a “Squib.” [Applause].

MR. RAY : I would call upon Dr. BAGG.

M. M. BAGG, M. D., of Utica, then spoke as follows :

Because I am a native of Utica, and one of its longest settled practitioners of medicine, I have been selected by the druggists of the place, to convey to you in their behalf, and in behalf of its physicians, our welcome to this city. Standing, then, a representative, as it were, of the past as well as of the present, before this assemblage of Pharmacentists and Druggists, met to advance the interests and to regulate the practice of their art, throughout the

state. I desire to express to you our earnest sympathy with your object and the pleasure we feel in the fact that you have chosen Utica as the place for your deliberations.

Assuredly, you have not chosen it by reason of any especial features of the place, or of its surroundings, that are intimately associated with your pursuits, or make it helpful to you to inspect it. This is, to be sure, a region of manufactures; but among these manufactures, drugs are scarcely included. Nor do there abound in our neighborhood any plentiful sources of the raw materials on which you manipulate. Geologically, we are based on the barren Utica slate, and underneath it are the Trenton limestone and the older Silurian rocks, attractive enough to the seeker of fossils, but devoid of material subservient to your use. Our vegetable growths are of interest to the botanist; and here he will find a rich field for his rambles. But aside from such herbs, useful in medicine, as are common throughout the north, there is nothing with us that the druggist can specially care for. When the country about us was new, and we were still densely surrounded by forests, the settler, as he went on clearing his acres, burned up the timber and brought hither the product; and by our merchants of sixty and seventy years ago, no article taken in barter was more abundant than potash. Now-a-days, ashes are rarely reported, being needed for consumption at home.

One of our earliest druggists distilled and sent eastward, the oils of spearmint and peppermint. Others gathered ginseng for China, and of late there have been refineries among us for purifying the crude mineral oil, and factories for the making of varnish. These, with the exception, perhaps, of Webb's diminutive laboratory, where he experimented in the making of sulphate of quinine, nitrate of silver, and a few other chemicals, are the only works of the kind

that have ever existed in Utica. As to one of the articles commonly dealt in by druggists, it may be worth while to mention that here was devised by Dr. Amos G. Hull, about 1815, one of the earliest trusses for hernia—a truss that was largely in use, though it is now superseded by better. And at Clinton, near by, there was invented, some fifty years since, by Dr. Josiah Noyes, of Hamilton College, a composition for artificial teeth. It came into general use, and proved a blessing to dentists and patients, however little it helped the inventor.

Such items may seem to you little worthy of note, and will hardly enhance us in your estimation. But if the place presents for you no attractions on the score of its manufactures or its native productions, it may, we trust, for the sake of its people, and especially some of them who have been well heard of in science. To mention no more, two names at least, in the honored list of American *savants*, every student regards with the highest respect and pride. I allude to Prof. Gray of Cambridge, and Prof. Dana of Yale, the latter a native of Utica, and a pupil here of the former. Prof. Gray was born just outside the limits of Oneida, but for several years was a teacher of natural science within it. “These two investigators in different fields,” as has been well remarked by the editor of the *Journal of Chemistry*, “have done more to make American science respected the world over than any others. And they may be justly considered the highest living authorities in the departments of science in which they have labored. The great works to which they have devoted their lives are standard and authoritative among educated men everywhere, and will continue to be, long after their authors have passed away. The mineralogy of Dana and the botany of Gray, form as thorough and exhaustive compendiums of two departments of science, as the

present age affords." Men who have thus hoarded up the facts and set in order the principles, on which your art so largely depends, may well command your attention, and suffice of themselves to impart an interest to the town where they pursued their youthful career.

If I cannot point you to others like them, I can, at least, assure you that you sojourn with a people possessed of intelligence, discernment and taste; awake to the improvements in pharmacy, and not insensible to your endeavors to promote its further advancement. Personally, we have all had experience in these improvements, and like little Oliver, we cry for more. None of us have forgotten the nauseous compounds that once fell to our lot, and we cheerfully greet the smaller, more delicate and more savory articles, which have since taken their places. We remember the senna; the senna and pink, and other yet more bitter infusions that were once *draughted* upon us—the boluses of sulphur and molasses, of calomel and jalap, of rhubarb and magnesia, and their kindred defilements. And, in contrast, we have come to view with a kind of delight the small-dosed and well-flavored extracts; the nice elixirs; the candied confections; the sugar and gelatine coated pellets which the druggist now sets before us. Of belladonna, henbane and nuxvomica we know that we can now take the important constituents in particles of almost contemptible smallness. That for spurred rye, we have the unbreathed ergotine. That in lieu of teas made of chickens' gizzards, pigs' stomachs or pancreas, there are such things as the tasteless ingluvin, pepsin and pancreatine; that our old fashioned Dover—the *pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus*—formidable in name at least, if not in nature—is now put in solution and sweetened to the palate of babes; and that even cod-liver oil and balsam of

copaiba may be so fettered and calmed, as to go down with ease.

As to our doctors, they have realized from the labors of the chemist and the pharmacist, both an increased purity of material and increased accuracy of effect in the means they employ. The essential ingredients which you have set free from their inert and bulky connections, these physicians have come to rely on for precise execution, and have ceased to load their prescriptions with slugs, shot and stone of all sorts and sizes. Satisfied with your superior expertness, they have joyfully quit their own tiresome compounding, and have fallen in with their patients in accepting your nicer and more pleasing results. More than ever they regard you as allies on whose good faith and skill, their own reputation depends, and they would fain see you furnished with every equipment effectual to combat disease. And as, in their own case, they appreciate the benefits of association for the discussing of topics in which its members share an interest in common—of a bond to hold in social union and order, all who practice by the same methods and system, and to frame the ethical rules by which each one is guided—so are they persuaded that the drug-makers and vendors should have a guild to themselves, and a code for their government.

What this code shall embrace, it is for you to determine. As respects us, we are chiefly concerned in what relates to the genuineness and efficiency of the compounds you prepare; conformity in strength and in price of preparations called by the same name; to the careful analysis and fit elaboration of new articles, whose value as medicines, experience has sufficiently tested; to fixing the relations between adviser, dispenser, and taker,

so that neither shall trench on the rights of the other, and justice and equity harmonize all ; to the means you shall take to exalt the grade of acquirement needful both in drug clerks, and in those who employ them, and finally, to guard us from incompetent and unworthy dealers.

Motives like these having formed, as I presume, the purpose of your convention, they have, I assure you, our approval and earnest support, and therefore I speak for us all, when I say you are cordially welcome. (Applause.)

At this point the Secretary read a telegram from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, as follows :

PRINCETON, N. J., May 21st, 1879.

New York Pharmaceutical Association, Utica, N. Y. :

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, now in session at Princeton, send cordial greetings and kindly wishes.

R. W. VANDEVOORT,

Corresponding Secretary.

Prof. BEDFORD : The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association meets to-day in Princeton, and they are having a two days' session—to-day and to-morrow. I have attended many of these sessions in years gone by, and have taken great pleasure in those meetings, and I look upon the members of that Association as my warm friends. Knowing them all quite well, I certainly feel very much gratified at the sympathy—the cordial sympathy—expressed in the telegram I hold in my hand.

I would call upon Dr. A. B. HESTED, of Albany, to respond to the addresses of welcome which we have listened to.

Dr. A. B. HUESTED, of Albany, said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association :

This is rather unexpected to me, and I cannot say why it is that I am called upon to respond on behalf of the Association, except that the President seems to have a particular spite against me for something. I am no hand at speech-making, and shall occupy but a very few moments of your time. I feel assured when I say that we feel very grateful for the reception that has been extended to us here both by Judge Bacon on behalf of the City, and by Dr. Bagg on behalf of the Medical Profession, that I express the feeling of the entire assemblage of druggists and apothecaries who are present ; I hope that the measures that we shall take and the results we shall accomplish during these sessions in your city will be entirely successful in promoting the good of this organization, and in making a permanent association which shall be a credit not only to ourselves but to the City of Utica, for having been selected as being the place of its first meeting. I do not know what further I can say, except that we will try and conduct ourselves in such a manner as to show that we appreciate all the favors and courtesies that may be shown us (applause). I would move that a vote of thanks of this association be tendered to Judge BACON and Dr. BAGG for their words of welcome.

The motion was unanimously carried.

• THE CHAIRMAN : (Prof. BEDFORD.)

In order to incorporate us as an organization, it is necessary that we should take some action regarding a Constitution and By-laws. Foreseeing this, and with the expectation and belief that such action would be entirely in harmony with the feelings of those who should assemble here to-day, those who were present in Utica last evening assembled in the parlors of the Butterfield House

to informally discuss what would be a proper Constitution and By-laws for this organization. Based on the experience of the organization known as the American Pharmaceutical Association, and also similar organizations of other States, measures were taken and propositions discussed as to what would be a suitable and desirable basis on which to organize. Not a self appointed committee quite, but a committee was selected from those who were present, and a meeting held last evening and this morning, in which these propositions were discussed at some length. The results of these meetings are here, and it would be proper at this time, to either appoint a committee to consider the propositions which were made by this committee of last evening, or to appoint a committee to propose a Constitution and By-laws. I make this as a suggestion, and await your pleasure.

The chairman suggested the desirability of having our proceedings reported quite fully, in view of their future publication. A motion was made that a stenographer be employed to report the discussions and business of the meetings of this body, and the motion was duly adopted.

On motion of Mr. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn, the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, referred to by the Chairman, was read by the Secretary.

After they had been read Prof. BEDFORD said: Gentlemen, you have now heard read the results of the deliberations of the informal committee at their meeting of last evening and this morning. They are before you for discussion, or such changes or disposal as you may think proper. In the meantime, let me read a telegram which has just been received from Louisville, Ky :

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21, 1879.

To President New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, now in session in this city, sends fraternal greetings to your body, and herewith offer you their earnest wishes for your success as an association.

W. H. AVERILL, *President*.

W. G. WHITE, *Secretary*.

It seems particularly pleasant that our own meeting should be coincident with that of two other State organizations, and that we should receive from each of them such hearty greetings for our success. (Applause).

The Secretary was instructed to answer the telegrams as soon as an organization had been effected.

On motion of Mr. M. McINTYRE, of Fonda, the Secretary was instructed to read the report of the informal committee by sections.

(The Constitution and By-laws, as finally adopted, will be found complete on pages . They are not printed here, but the discussions that occurred are printed at length, for the better information of members and others who were not present at the meeting.)

The preamble and Articles I, II, and Section first of Article III, were adopted without discussion. On the reading of Section second, of Article III, Mr. L. E. NICOT, of Brooklyn, said :

That section seems to be rather loosely put together, as it does not require any particular qualifications for the employees of wholesale druggists. It says in a former part of the section that they shall have four years experience, but later on it says "wholesale druggists" without any reference to their business as pharmacutists.

The CHAIRMAN : I would like to explain the matter according to my idea. It refers, I think, to an employee of a wholesale drug house, who has had four years' experience in the drug department, but it does not apply to bookkeepers or porters. The first portion of the paragraph requires four years' experience in pharmacy. The chemist, however, should not be required to have four years pharmaceutical experience. Now suggestions as to the alteration of that wording are in order.

Mr. NICOT : The whole of the latter section seems to be defective in definition, especially for chemists; any person may call himself a chemist, and unless there is something in that article defining what we consider a chemist, or wholesale druggist, or an employee eligible for membership, we might be imposed upon. I think it should be definitely expressed as to what we do mean in this case.

Mr. S. H. AMBLER, New York : I move that the latter part of this section complying with the first section be added to it, and that we take in the whole thing under one head.

The CHAIRMAN : That leaves it indefinite. Professors of botany and materia medica are not expected to spend four years in the business, so you cannot put that qualification in there.

J. T. WATSON, of Clinton : It seems to me that a gentleman who has graduated from a medical college is certainly competent to belong to this association, whether a Professor of Chemistry or of Botany; and the wholesale druggist is competent, because he would naturally take the primary steps in pharmacy. I think there is nothing there relating to wholesale druggists.

EWEN MCINTYRE, of New York : You can get at it by adding the words "wholesale druggists" after the first clause. Wouldn't that remedy it?

Mr. WATSON : I think a qualification in the By-laws would settle that question.

The CHAIRMAN : I think in view of the By-laws to be proposed, that it covers the case as well as any one could ask for reasonably.

W. COULSON, of Buffalo : I do not see why students of medicine should be compelled to serve in a drug store before they qualify. I should think they were as eligible as those that serve one year.

The CHAIRMAN : I can answer that in one respect not as to graduates of medicine, but as to graduates of pharmacy. They are required by the rules of all Colleges of Pharmacy in this country, to have four years' experience in a store, and in no college are they allowed to come up for examination with less than three and one-half years' experience in a drug store. Therefore, if a college passes a young man, I do not see how we can exclude him.

On motion of W. H. ROGERS, of Middletown, the section was adopted as first read.

Article IV was read and adopted. Article V, section one was read.

Mr. J. H. COOL, of Palmyra : I should think the number should be larger. Instead of ten members, as proposed, we should have more to call a special meeting. It would seem more proper to have a greater number of members in order to call the Association together at any time, than ten.

Mr. J. A. TOZIER, of Brockport : It seems to me that it ought to be larger, and I think the number that makes the quorum should be increased also. Still I would suggest that the number necessary to call a special meeting be increased to twenty.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE, of New York : In relation to this subject, of the number necessary to call a meeting, I would like to say : that while it is often necessary to hold special meetings, it is again often

the case that special meetings are only called for the interest of a few of the association. But sometimes a few men become interested in some topic, and call a special meeting, which ought not to be called. If the meeting had to be held, then all will cheerfully act together. But sometimes the business will not warrant a meeting. Therefore, there is reason in putting the number to call a special meeting, at such a size that it would require quite a large number of members to call the meeting. I should think it should be at least twenty-five.

The resolution putting the number at twenty-five was carried.

Article V., Sections two and three, were read and adopted. Section four was read.

DR. F. A. CASTLE: Mr. Chairman: Previous to the considering of the next section, I would like to suggest that it should be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to turn over, without unnecessary delay, to their successors, all funds and papers in their hands.

MR. WATSON: I would suggest that the Treasurer should give proper bonds.

A VOICE: What is the salary? [Laughter.]

DR. F. A. CASTLE: It would hardly be consistent with the respect which the members of the Association are expected to have for one another. If it were a corporative body, over which they had no control of the membership, such a clause might be quite proper; but in this connection, I should hardly think it right to ask bonds of a person in office. Of course, he is liable in the civil courts.

MR. WATSON: I would submit that we are supposed to be very honorable men, but in an organization with three or four hundred membership, if there was a rogue in the crowd, he might be elected treasurer. It is a general rule for the treasurer to

give sureties, and I do not know that it is dishonorable, or reflecting discredit on his character. I move that the treasurer be required to furnish bonds. The motion was lost.

The Section under consideration was then passed.

Articles VI and VII were read, and without special comment were adopted.

Article VIII was then read.

MR. M. MCINTYRE: There is one point Mr. Chairman which has escaped notice, and that is the time intervening between the call for the special meeting, and the meeting itself. I think that all the members, especially those residing in the most distant parts of the state, should have ample time to reach these meetings.

THE CHAIRMAN: This constitution provides for four weeks notice.

DR. F. A. CASTLE,: In connection with this special question, it is not always possible to call such meetings on that notice. Sometimes it is necessary to have a meeting on short notice, and as notices have to be sent to all the members, certainly a sufficient number can be got together to transact such business as is necessary. But sometimes, in my own experience, I have found it necessary to have meetings called on as short a notice as possible. I would move that ten days' notice be given for special meetings.

MR. DE FOREST: I must object to it, and I see no reason why four weeks notice should not be required for a special meeting, as well as an annual meeting—more so, really, as those meetings need to have as full an attendance as any annual meeting. Special meetings are called for special legislation, and it might not be possible for many of the druggists in this state to make arrangements in ten days, or twelve days, to go from one end of the state

to the other. I could not have come here to-day, if I had been obliged to make my arrangements in ten or twenty days ; and it may not be alone so with me, but with the majority of the Association. I, therefore, shall vote against this amendment for twenty days, and I hope it will be voted down.

Mr. TOZIER : Suppose that all special meetings are called out by some sudden emergency, and are not intended for regular meetings. Work to do, has to be done promptly. It occurs to me that four weeks is too long a time, and yet a sufficient notice ought to be given to every member. He should receive notice, or else it is not possible to call a meeting on so short a time, but a few of the favored ten or twenty-five might get here and carry out some plan. But ten days seems to be long enough, and I am therefore in favor of that length of time.

An amendment fixing the time for calling a special meeting at twenty days was put to a vote and carried—ayes 33, nays 25.

The remainder of the Constitution was read and accepted.

The first Article of the By laws was then read.

Mr. WATSON : I move to amend by placing the number constituting a quorum at fifty.

Mr. W. H. ROGERS, of Middletown : Fifty members, I think, unless we increase rather suddenly, would be quite a large proportion of the numbers on our roll. I think the number is entirely too large.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : In a society where the membership is between seven and eight hundred, the number required for a quorum has been kept down to twenty for some time, and under circumstances where it is very much more possible for the members to attend than at a meeting of this kind. And we have sometimes

been detained fifteen or twenty minutes over the time for which a meeting has been called, in order that a sufficient number of members should be present. And it seems to me that fifteen would be sufficiently large to transact the business of this Association.

MR. COOL : I move to amend by adding twenty-five.

MR. WATSON : I accept the amendment.

A member moved to farther amend by placing the number at fifteen, which last motion was adopted.

Article II of the By-laws was read.

MR. O. D. BALDWIN, of Fredonia : Do you understand that to mean the next annual meeting, or the next sitting of the association ? That is, a person's name might be proposed to-night and voted on to-morrow ; or would we have to wait until the next annual meeting ?

THE CHAIRMAN : No, sir, he does not wait a year ; he is voted for at the next sitting. Article II was then adopted.

Article III. read and adopted. Article IV. read.

C. H. GAUS, of Albany : Would it not be well to insert in that clause that "he shall be notified by the secretary that he has been dropped from the roll," and requesting him to return his certificate.

Mr. Ambler moved the words "shall be liable" be inserted.

THE CHAIRMAN : They were once there, and after a long discussion, were stricken out.

MR. AMBLER : I have seen cases where, although a member might be in arrears, yet, we should regret to lose him. He might be in Europe, or away, and at the same time, we should be compelled to drop his name from the roll.

DR. G. M. BAKER, of Brooklyn : Now, gentlemen,

we considered that point very fairly in our informal meeting, and I think it was cogently stated that the more delicate way, was to drop a member who was behind in his dues, than to dismiss him. The point is, whether he shall lose his membership when he is three years behind hand, or simply be liable to lose it. Now, any man who will allow his membership to run three years behind hand, ought not to be entitled to a membership. If he is in the state of New York, it becomes his duty to attend to his dues, and it seems to me that it would be imposing too unpleasant a duty on those who have been his friends, for anyone to get up and propose that so-and-so, be expelled for non payment of dues. Now, on the other hand, if he knows he will lose his membership if he has not paid his dues, it strikes me that all dues would be more promptly paid, and our treasury would be more solid in cash. I think the By-law, as it now stands, would work much better.

Mr. AMBLER's motion was then put and lost.

The By-law, as originally read, was then adopted. Article V was then read.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE: I suggest that this be so modified that he shall be excused from all further annual dues. He might be asked to contribute to other schemes in the society, and under cover of this By-law, he might try to get out of it.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Article VI was read, and after some discussion was adopted.

Mr. WATSON: What will the expense of the members present now be?

The CHAIRMAN: It makes the certificate of membership one dollar, which is entirely optional with the member.

Mr. WATSON: That will be four dollars for the first year.

The CHAIRMAN : Yes, if the member chooses to take a certificate, which he is not obliged to do. The compulsory expenses are three dollars for the first and two dollars for each succeeding year, with the constitution as it is.

Article VII, Section 1 was read and adopted. Sections 2 and 3 in reference to the Committees on Trade Interests and on Pharmacy and Queries were read.

The CHAIRMAN : The sections before you relate to two important committees that are to be appointed. Our constitution provides that trade topics may be discussed and brought up before us by the committee; and these may relate to anything whatever coming within the province of trade, as practiced by the wholesale and retail dealers in drugs. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries have the subject of improvements in medicines, and anything that relates to Pharmacy, while the other portions of their duty relates to subjects for investigation. In the American Pharmaceutical Association the Committee on Pharmacy is a committee of one, who is paid a salary, and he furnishes a report on Pharmacy, which is, beyond all question, the best thing of the kind ever published. The Committee on Queries are appointed at one meeting, to report at the next annual meeting. Their report embraces a series of questions which they endeavor to have members accept, and prepare replies to be read at the next annual meeting.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : Allow me to ask if there is any provision made that makes the President an *ex-officio* member of the committees?

THE CHAIRMAN : No, I think not.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : I move the addition of the clause "and the President shall be an *ex-officio*

member of these committees," to follow immediately after the resolution making the committees. Adopted as thus amended.

Articles VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII were then read and adopted.

Article XIV, in relation to loss of membership or removal from office, was read.

Dr. BAKER: A member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed for violating the Constitution or By-laws.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE: It is often desirable that some method should be stated in the By-laws, whereby charges shall be brought against a member; and I think it would be well to suggest a By-law to cover the way in which charges should be made. It is oftentimes desirable to have them made in writing, and sealed in an envelope, and endorsed on the outside: "Charges against a member." And this should be presented to the Chairman, and he would, on resolution, appoint a committee to investigate.

Mr. NICOT offered a substitute for the article read, in accordance with the above suggestion.

Mr. TOZIER: It seems to me that the officers here are more amenable than the members. They (the officers) are expelled from the society on account of a violation of the Constitution. I think he should be deposed from office.

Dr. A. B. HUESTED: I think if an officer had done anything improper, he should be expelled from the Association.

Mr. NICOT: In offering that substitute, I had in mind the possibility of officers not attending to their duty properly.

The article, as amended, was then adopted.

Dr. CASTLE: I was about to say in regard to the By-law that provides that these By-laws shall not be suspended. The Order of Business is a part of the

By-laws and it oftentimes becomes desirable in order to facilitate business to have that suspended. I would suggest that the clause, "these by-laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present," be added.

The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and adopted.

Article XV, the order of business was then read, and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask for an explanation. The last order of business is the election of officers, and I would like to ask the others of the Committee whether it is intended that the election of officers should be the last routine business to be transacted, or whether this applies only to the first session of each annual meeting.

Dr. HUESTED: No, sir, it was intended to be the last order, as you will see, for we have made provision for an election of members, and that will call for two sittings. So we have put that last, for one reason particularly, and that is, we thought all members would be interested in the election, and so they would stay through the session till the election of officers. Another reason is, that the president elected the year previous, should take his seat at the next meeting, and keep it through the session.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to state why it is unwise in an association of this kind to leave the election till the last thing. To suppose that we desire above all things, the election of officers, and therefore, would stay to have that as the ultimatum of our presence, it is not placing the high regard upon our membership that I should like. On the other hand, it is greatly to be desired that the election should be one of the first things brought before the meeting. We might occupy two days, and the president should be elected from those who are present. The president is elected now, at the close of

the session, and he is expected to take his seat the next year. To be sure, there are vice-presidents who could take his place, in his absence, but it is usual to elect the president at the first meeting, in order that he may preside at that time. I know, in organizations where frequent meetings occur, it is quite usual that the officers are elected the last thing, and that they take office at the following meeting, whether that be one or three months. But, in an organization that meets annually, it is desirable that the president should be elected to take office at that meeting.

A member: About the order of business, Mr. President, that doesn't take effect till the organization is completed. I don't understand that the organization is completed till the members have paid their money and signed the By-laws.

THE CHAIRMAN: To be sure that does apply to a completed organization, but now we are adopting a Constitution, and I think it desirable that this matter should be brought before you for your consideration, whether the election of officers shall be the very last thing, or among the last orders of business.

Mr. DE FOREST: Where would you put it? I ask you as a member of the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: I should put it about the fifth order of business. As it now stands the reading of the minutes would invariably be dispensed with at the annual meeting, because they are printed. The address of the president; applications for membership; the reports of officers and committees; and there it would come in. Or even before that should be the appointment of a committee on nominations for the ensuing year.

Mr. DE FOREST: This point was fairly considered,

and it was thought best not to have a committee on nominations, but rather to have the nominations made in an open meeting. But if we wish to have a committee on nomination, a motion can be made to that effect at any meeting.

MR. TOZIER: I move that the election of officers take place immediately after the president's address.

The motion was amended so as to make the election of officers come after the reports of committees, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

By MR. DE FOREST:

Resolved, That this association resolve itself into a permanent association, under the name of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. The resolution was adopted with enthusiasm.

MR. DE FOREST: I move now that the Constitution and By-laws be adopted separately and entirely, as amended and adopted, as the Constitution of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are now organized under the name of the "New York State Pharmaceutical Association"; and, gentlemen, I must congratulate you on the work of this afternoon. [Applause.]

B. F. RAY, of Utica: I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet here at 7 o'clock. Carried.

MR. TOZIER: I move that the election of officers shall be the only work of the evening. Agreed to.

MR. E. MCINTYRE: We are now an organization, and I think we owe a little to the committee that has labored for us; and I move the thanks of this Association be extended to the committee for its work. Adopted.

MR. SEABURY: Now that we are organized as the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I move we respond to the congratulations of the afternoon. Adopted.

The Secretary was directed to answer the telegrams received.

Dr. HUESTED remarked that as the Metric system of weights and measures was a subject of importance to our profession, he would take the liberty of inquiring whether the Chairman would deliver a lecture on the subject, at some hour to-morrow which would be convenient. The Chairman replied that if it was the wish of those present, he would consent. The hour of eleven was named, and the request was made the sense of the Association.

MR. RAY: I move the following Committee on Nominations be now appointed:

MR. DE FOREST: I have this objection to any committee being formed to bring to this association certain names for officers for the ensuing year, or as candidates. I consider that that belongs to the association, and although I have no wish to asperse the honor of any man on that committee, or in this association, nor do I think that they would do anything but what is right, yet if we elect our officers in this way, Mr. President, the time will come when rings will be formed, and caucuses will control us; and our association will degenerate. I believe each man should receive nominations in open meeting. If there should be twenty-five nominees I wouldn't object to that, as I believe it is for the best interest of the society not to have any committee on nominations. I believe a man should be selected on the ground that he will do the society the most good,* and that cannot be accomplished by any

committee as well as it can be accomplished by this association.

On motion, Mr. RAY's motion was tabled.

A motion was offered by Dr. BAKER, that all persons who were invited to take part in the Convention, and who were present and assisted in the organization of this Association, and also those who in any way have signified their intention of becoming members, and who shall perfect their membership within thirty days, shall be eligible to and thereby become members of this Association.

The motion was seconded, and on being put by the Chairman was declared adopted.

The CHAIRMAN : I have the pleasure to announce that Dr. John P. Gray, of the State Lunatic Asylum, has sent a very cordial invitation to the members in attendance at the Convention to visit the institution with which he is connected.

The following resolution was offered :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Dr. John P. Gray for his cordial invitation to visit the State Lunatic Asylum; that the same be accepted, and that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Dr. Gray."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A motion to adjourn until 7:30 P. M. was made and carried.

SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Prof. BEDFORD, at 7.30 P. M., who briefly

stated, that in accordance with the resolution adopted at the afternoon session, the only business of the evening would be, to perfect the Association by selecting officers for the ensuing year.

In compliance with the views expressed, nominations were made openly by the members, and the election would, as directed by the Constitution, be made by ballot. The Chairman being requested to appoint tellers, he named Robert W. Gardner, of New York, and James S. Roy, of Wappinger's Falls, as tellers.

Nominations for President, were called for. The chairman requested Mr. B. F. Ray, of Utica, to preside. The name of Prof. P. W. Bedford was presented for the office of President, but he said he had no desire to fill the position. He was fully satisfied with the work accomplished, and would prefer that some other member present should be named for that honor.

No other nominations were made, and a ballot being taken, the temporary chairman, Mr. B. F. Ray, stated, that by a unanimous ballot, they had elected Prof. P. W. Bedford as the president for the ensuing year. (Applause).

Prof. BEDFORD, on taking the chair, said : Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association : While I sincerely thank you for this additional mark of your friendship, yet, my preferences would have been to have taken the rank of a private, and had another assume the position you have called upon me to occupy. The duties of the office are entirely new to me, and I have not that confidence in my ability in this direction, which assures me of any peculiar fitness as a presiding officer. Yet, with the unanimity which you have shown in your suffrages; it would seem that the duty must be assumed. I trust, therefore, gentlemen, that in view

of my previous inexperience, you will give me the charitable view that I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the position with fairness and common sense; and if I err, it will not be with "malice intent." The hours we have thus far spent together, have been passed in harmonious action, to benefit not ourselves, only, but the entire profession within our State. Let the remaining portions of our sessions be devoted to the same generous work, and I am sure we shall in the future feel well compensated for the time and labor bestowed in establishing this Association. (Applause).

It was then moved that we deviate from the usual order of election, and proceed to the election of Secretaries before electing the vice-presidents. No objection was raised, and the motion was adopted.

It was then moved that the person receiving the highest number of votes be declared Secretary, and the next highest be declared Assistant-Secretary. Nominations were made of C. H. Gaus, of Albany, C. W. Holmes, of Elmira.

The Tellers reported Mr. C. H. Gaus elected as Secretary, but that no choice had been made for Assistant-Secretary.

The President declared Mr. C. H. Gaus elected as Secretary for the ensuing year.

A motion was offered that the Tellers deposit one vote on behalf of the Association, for C. W. Holmes as Assistant-Secretary. No objection being made, the motion was adopted, and the President declared C. W. Holmes duly elected as Assistant Secretary.

The following nominations were made for Vice-Presidents: C. M. Lyman, of Buffalo, A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton, B. F. Ray, of Utica, W. H. Rogers, of Middletown and E. H. Davis, of Rochester. On examining the ballots the Tellers an-

nounced the following gentlemen as having received the largest number of votes in the following order: C. W. Lyman, B. F. Ray and A. J. Inloes; whereupon the President declared them duly elected respectively as first, second and third Vice-Presidents of the Association for the ensuing year.

For Treasurer but one nomination was made, William Blaikie, of Utica. A motion was offered that the Tellers deposit a single ballot on behalf of the Association for William Blaikie, as Treasurer. No objection was made, and the motion being adopted, the Tellers complied with the request and announced the result.

The President declared William Blaikie elected as Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year.

The following nominations were made for Executive Committee: L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, Dr. A. B. Huested, of Albany, C. H. Chumar, of Brooklyn, F. Hamilton, of Syracuse, J. A. Tozier, of Brockport, H. A. Bourne, of Poughkeepsie, S. H. Ambler, of New York, E. H. Davis, of Rochester, and F. F. Knapp, of New York.

The Tellers announced as the result of the election, L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, Dr. A. B. Huested, of Albany, and E. H. Davis, of Rochester, elected as the Executive Committee, and the President so declared.

Nominations for five delegates to attend the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held in Indianapolis, Sept. 9th were called for. Responses were not readily made, and the President was requested to name delegates.

The President thereupon named Frank F. Knapp, of New York, W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, C. M. Lyman, of Buffalo, William Blaikie, of Utica, H. B. Napier, of Owego, and these gentlemen were elected by the Association.

This completing the election of officers, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

THIRD SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING.

The association was called to order, shortly before ten o'clock, the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Secretary was ordered to enter thereon the telegrams received the day before.

Dr. BAKER: I would ask whether those persons receiving an invitation, and who have not attended this meeting, would be eligible to membership.

THE CHAIRMAN: Invitations have been sent promiscuously. No one individual was able to select persons who would be good members. The druggists were invited wholesale; whether in the wholesale or retail business. I have received answers from over one hundred, saying they would accept membership. All persons who shall pay their dues within thirty days should be considered members; but no person will be eligible to membership after the present time, without complying with the conditions and rules adopted by the organization, yesterday.

The Secretary was directed to read that part of the constitution, affecting this point.

Dr. HUESTED: I think that the secretary should be directed to change the reading, to express the meaning more definitely.

Dr. BAKER: I move that the minutes be amended, so that it will read: "All persons who

have applied for membership, shall be required to perfect their membership within thirty days."

The minutes, as amended, were adopted.

A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed by the Chair to conduct the newly elected officers to their respective seats.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Mr. Reiffenstahl and Dr. A. B. Huested, who complied with the wishes of the Association, and were then discharged with thanks.

A motion was made by Dr. F. A. Castle, and seconded by Mr. E. McIntyre, that the Executive Committee report at the next annual meeting a form for a certificate of membership, and a design for an official seal for this Association, and that the Committee be further instructed to take the necessary steps for the legal incorporation of the Association.

Mr. Tozier, of Brockport, offered to amend a part of the previous motion, authorizing the Executive Committee to select such Certificate and Seal as they in their own good judgment should determine, and forward the certificate to such members as are entitled to them.

The amendment was accepted and adopted.

MR. R. W. GARDNER: If the articles of this association are to be carried out, it is highly essential that the society get an act of incorporation passed.

DR. G. M. BAKER: I am of the opinion that we should be incorporated by an act of the legislature.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would be well to leave the matter of incorporation to the Executive Committee. Will you make a motion to that effect, Mr. Gardner?

MR. GARDNER: I will.

THE CHAIRMAN: A motion is before the house, that the Executive Committee be directed to take

the necessary steps for the incorporation of the society. All in favor of it, please say "aye." Adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We have with us, to-day, as yesterday, one of the vice-presidents of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I refer to Hon. F. T. WHITING, of Great Barrington, Mass., and I would suggest that he be accorded the privilege of the floor.

On motion, Mr. WHITING was unanimously accorded a seat in the Convention, and was introduced by Dr. HUESTED.

Mr. DE FOREST: I move that the Executive Committee be directed to select a place for the next meeting, and report at the afternoon session.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL: I would suggest that we hold our next meeting in Buffalo. It would be a good place for us to meet and enjoy ourselves.

Mr. GARDNER: I would suggest that in the south eastern part of the state there is a city to which I think the society would be cordially invited. I refer to New York. Not that I think it would be so from a pecuniary point of view, but I think we might gain many valuable members by holding our next meeting there.

Dr. BAKER: I think that the suggestions are valuable for the welfare of the Association. It seems to me the members from the western part of the State, would find attractions there sufficient to make a meeting in New York interesting. At the same time, we should secure the attention and interest of the large number of Druggists in New York and Brooklyn, and undoubtedly secure advantages not attainable by a meeting in any other part of the State.

Dr. A. B. HUESTED: I think that some more central point should be selected.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE: I would say that Syracuse would be most accessible from all directions. There are railroads from every direction leading in there, and I think that city will be universally conceded as the most convenient.

Mr. C. W. HOLMES: I would recommend Elmira. It is a very nice place, and the hotel accommodations are good.

A MEMBER: I think that all parties would be satisfied if the meeting was held in Saratoga. The mineral springs would afford quite an attraction.

Mr. HOLMES: In selecting a place for our next meeting, it is desirable to go to some place that will be a pleasure for us, as well as for our wives. I have attended the meetings of other Pharmaceutical Societies, and I always took great pleasure in these meetings, because when the business of the society was over, we had some place to go and enjoy ourselves. For my part, no one looks forward to these meetings with greater desire than myself, and I always take my wife with me. I think that the Association should select some place where the accommodations are good, and that those members who attend will bring their wives with them.

The PRESIDENT: I like to hear these family men speak. [Laughter.] The ladies should not be forgotten. My wife has been with me several times, but not as frequently as she should. Any other such remarks are in order.

A MEMBER: I think that Glen's Falls or Canandaigua would be in order, as affording much pleasure. We might take a run up to Lake St. George. I think either place would afford sufficient room.

Mr. F. HAMILTON, of Syracuse: I would also suggest Syracuse. It is accessible to all points—North, South, East and West. I think there are

but few from the northern part of the State, and as Syracuse is easily reached from the North, the druggists in that part will then come into the Association. It is desirable that the members should not be confined to one place; if we get in a central point, we will increase our membership, as well as our treasury.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the house is that the Executive Committee report this afternoon a suitable place for holding the next annual meeting.

The motion was carried.

At the request of Mr. SEABURY, the answers prepared by the Secretary to the telegrams received the afternoon of the day before were read.

The following telegram was sent in answer to one received from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association:

President New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association,
Princeton, New Jersey:

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association accept your congratulations, and report their harmonious organization, with over one hundred members present.

P. W. BEDFORD,
President.

Also the following to the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association:

President Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association:

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association was harmoniously organized to-day, with over one hundred members present; your congratulations received with thanks; accept our best wishes for the same.

P. W. BEDFORD,
President.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no other business before the house, I would state that there are one or two papers to be read.

MR. F. HAMILTON: I would make a motion that a committee of five be appointed to report on the specimens exhibited under the auspices of the Association. Carried.

MR. REIFFENSTAHL: I would say, that if we are to have a Report, it be a full report, as we might, by recommending some specimens, be considered as giving a puff. If it cannot be full, I would refuse to give a report.

MR. HAMILTON: My idea in proposing a report, was, by the expectation of such a notice to encourage parties to make similar exhibits.

MR. REIFFENSTAHL: I think it would create ill-feeling, to give a preference to those who have sent specimens. I think we make a mistake.

DR. BAKER: I would like to see the association extend a vote of thanks to those who have contributed to the exhibition.

MR. GARDNER: It may not be generally known, that some acknowledgment is due to the gentleman in the chair for the very instructive display of choice specimens on exhibition. It is fitting that some acknowledgment should be made for the benefit of the gentlemen, who are not present, and who will simply hear of the matter. The exhibition is a very interesting feature. If we intend to emulate other associations, in that regard, we should take some action in the matter, so as to encourage the exhibition of fine specimens.

MR. HOLMES: For my part, in examining the exhibitions of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I find that nine-tenths of the matter, is there year after year. The other one-tenth

is very interesting. It is my idea to offer an inducement to any person who will bring before this association anything new or rare; but not to make it an inducement to any one man. Some of the specimens here are of real merit. More novelties are here exhibited than I have ever seen in the exhibition of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It seems to me, we should hold more inducement to any bringing new apparatus or rare specimens. I have, myself, seen here, two or three articles I have wished to see for some time. For instance, the inventions:—There is one here which I have made use of. By seeing these articles, we can get some ideas that will be of use to us. The Association should encourage the exhibitions these for rare specimens we see here, and nowhere else.

THE PRESIDENT: (Mr. LYMAN in the chair.) I may say in explanation, that notices were sent inviting the exhibit of specimens of rare or curious articles, and that those who wished to display such articles should send due notice to those in charge. The speaker knows that one of the annoyances in this matter, is the display of trade articles. It was on that account that many of the applications were declined. Very few specimens of any kind were accepted, except novelties and new inventions. Thinking that there might be many people who would be benefited thereby, the speaker took the liberty of bringing many specimens of his own that are seldom seen, believing that they would be new to many here. It should be the desire of our organization, that each year we should have some new specimens that would be desirable to see. I am gratified to know that they have brought pleasure and instruction to many. Almost every thing on the table is my own property; but there are other articles there, which are not my own, and it would appear proper that parties, who

have sent them without any idea of making any profit thereby, should receive some expression of thanks.

MR. HOLMES : The reason I made my remarks, was to interest the members here, and to give encouragement for the display of rare specimens, but not to encourage trade displays. I must say, for my own part, that I have never examined any collection that I have enjoyed as I have this.

MR. DE FOREST : I call for the original motion.

The motion was carried.

The Chair then appointed the following as a committee to report on specimens. Messrs. Hamilton, of Syracuse; Clement, of Albany; Norton, of Delhi; Roy, of Wappinger's Falls, and Griffith, of Niagara.

MR. NICOT : I believe that a considerable number of the party expect to go to the Lunatic Asylum. I think if they would go after dinner and return at three o'clock, it will give them time to make the visit. I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn till 3 o'clock. Adopted.

ADDRESS ON THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Prof. BEDFORD : In accordance with the wish of the Association as expressed at the opening session, the hour of eleven this day was set apart for an address and discussion on the Metric System. Had I received intimation of this before leaving home, I should have given myself the benefit of a little more preparation than is afforded me now ; for I have no notes or memoranda with me, and must rely on the general facts connected with the subject to furnish the material for my remarks.

Let me first allude to the present systems of weight and measure now in use in our own and some of the leading nations of the

world. In our own business we employ two kinds of weight, one commercial, by which we buy and sell our merchandise ; another by which we prepare and dispense the officinal preparations of the Pharmacopœia, as well as many other remedial agents which are termed unofficinal. Between the divisions of these weights there is no one denomination which is alike in both except the *grain*. This, then, is the only common integer of the two systems. The Troy system has 480 grains in each ounce, and the Avoirdupois has $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains, being lighter by one-eleventh. The Troy pound (not recognized in the Pharmacopœia) has twelve ounces, and the Avoirdupois pound has sixteen ounces. The formulas of the U. S. Pharmacopœia always specify *Troy ounces*. Now it is a well known fact that the majority of Druggists have no set of Troy weights beyond, perhaps, a thirty-two or sixty-four ounce weight, and very few have as heavy a weight as these. What is the result? He must calculate the requisite equivalent in his avoirdupois or commercial weights, and use these.

In Great Britain their national standard the British Pharmacopœia uses the Avoirdupois system only, in place of the differing systems formerly in use in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias.

In other parts of Europe the pound, or a weight which is nearest to that (by whatever local name or title it may have there), differs generally from our own pound.

The measures for fluids are as diversified as the weights. The fluid ounce of our Pharmacopœia is equivalent in weight to 455.7 grains of distilled water, while that of Great Britain is made to correspond to that of the Avoirdupois ounce of $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains, while the officinal pint of our land is *sixteen* fluid ounces, or in weight equivalent to 7291.2 grains of distilled water, that of Great Britain is *twenty* fluid ounces, or in weight equivalent to 8750 grains of distilled water.

If we look into the various systems of both weight and measure of the civilized nationalities of the world, we find the same perplexing varieties, and all these serve to complicate commercial transactions, while in our own vocation they retard the simple system which originated in France, and is now being adopted in several other countries of Europe and which is doubtless in time to be the system of the civilized world.

Having only time to allude briefly to the systems in use here and in Great Britain, let me then pass at once to the explanation of the metric system, and allude to its advantages.

The initial or starting point of the metrical or decimal system is a careful measurement of a portion of the earth's circumference by means of trigonometrical surveys.

About the close of the last century such surveys were made by

the French Government not only in their own country, but also in Northern Europe and in South America.

Having made their determinations, they calculated the length of a quadrant or quarter section of the globe, the imaginary line passing through the city of Paris. This calculated distance between the North Pole and the Equator was then divided into portions which should approach a length to correspond as nearly as possible with the standard then in use, when it was found that if divided into *ten million* parts, the length would be about thirty-nine and one-third inches.

This standard of length was therefore adopted, and was called a *metre* (now spelled meter, the word signifying "a measure") and of these meters it was assumed that *forty million* of them would be equal to the circumference of our globe. This is all right in theory, but subsequent investigations prove that this is not absolutely exact. Suffice it to say, however, that the standard was adopted, and that carefully prepared bars of metal were made, and these, with the duplicates which have since been supplied as standards to the other governments of the world, are now the recognized authority of measures of length.

To produce from this standards of weight and capacity was now the next object of scientists of that day.

You will remember that just at this period, the French nation were in that peculiar frenzy from Revolution that they sought then (as ever since when their nation passes through political changes) to do away with all existing regulations and establish new.

It was proposed to abolish the days of the week as they had heretofore existed, and the day of rest was only to occur once in ten days. The decimal system was "the fashion" of that particular period, and really to this are we indebted for our own decimal system of currency.

But to note the conversion of measures of length to those of weight and measure. Let me call your attention to these diagrams and apparatus before me (alluding to charts, measures, and apparatus, part of which were furnished by the American Metric Bureau, the others being the property of the speaker.) This measure is exactly one meter in length, and is divided into ten equal parts called deci-meters, into one hundred equal parts called centi-meters, into one thousand equal parts called milli-meter. I now take this copper vessel, which is a cube, every side of which has an inside measurement of a deci-meter, and if I fill it with distilled water, I will find that its contents will exactly counterbalance this weight. This measure is called LITER, and the equivalent quantity of this in our present system of measures is two pints and one-ninth, or thirty-three and eight-tenths fluid ounces.

The sides of this cube are one-tenth of a meter in length, and the

capacity is, therefore, a cubic deci-meter, or the term which corresponds to it is the Liter.

If we take a hollow cube, each side of which is one-hundredth part of a meter in length, we have a liquid measure to which is given the term of milli-liter, or cubic centi-meter, the latter term being the one most used. We have also intermediate measures, but these are the two which I wish particularly to bring to your notice.

The measures of weight bear a very simple relation to these two measures of capacity just shown you. The volume of distilled water which exactly fills this measure (a copper cube) is *One Liter*, and the weight which exactly counterpoises it is called a kilo-gram, while the volume of water which would fill this very small cube, the capacity of which is one cubic centi-meter, when counterpoised by a weight, will be found to be exactly one-thousandth part of the former weight, and is called one gram.

Having now called your attention to the relation which exists between measures of *length*, *capacity* and *weight*, let me give you next the *notation*, or names which are applied to each separate division of these several varieties of measures.

If I first ask you to call to mind our own currency (now that *resumption* has become a fixed fact), I would state that we have as a piece of money called the *dollar*, that this is divided into tenths each called a dime; this again into tenths each called a cent, and the tables we learned in school say that there is still a smaller division called a *mill*; for I am sure we were all taught to begin the table by saying "ten mills make one cent." The mill, however, figures only in political discussions and the tax levy. We have then the following decimal divisions of our currency: Dollar, dime, cent, mill; all these in order on the descending scale, and the words are derived from the Latin.

So with the terms used in the descending scale of the Metric System, namely:

Measures of length, Meter, deci-meter, centi-meter, milli-meter;

Measures of capacity, Liter, deci-liter, centi-liter, milli-liter;

Measures of weight, Gram, deci-gram, centi-gram, milli-gram.

The first named is the unit of the respective measures, and the subdivisions which follow are divisions by tenths.

For the multiples or ascending scale, the Greek furnishes us with the prefixes, which again are increased each time by ten as follows: Ten meters are called a deka-meter; one hundred meters are called a hecto-meter; one thousand meters are called a kilo-meter; ten thousand meters are called a myria-meter. These four prefixes are, therefore, the multiples which indicate either *meters*, *liters* or *grams*. Though these may seem difficult for us who are already far advanced in our old ways of thinking, it is just as easy for a child to learn, as our money which we handle every day. If we will only fix

these very few points in our minds, the units of weight and measure, which are the GRAM and the LITER—that the prefixes for the four usual subdivisions are of *Latin* origin, and for the multiples are from the *Greek*—the subsequent lessons come very easy. Those which come into our use as pharmacists, and therefore concern us most, in our own dispensing are the weights of the gram and its subdivision and the measures, much more simple, as usually they are simply written in one term only; as so many cubic centi-meters. In dispensing, the physician writes either for a certain number of grams, or else for some subdivision of the gram. If for grams he may write thus: Gram. 2. or simply 2. or thus 2 | ; if for a subdivision equal to a tenth, it may be written . 1 or | 1 — the tenth subdivision of a gram being shown by a period or a line to the left of the figure or figures. The subdivision of hundredths or thousandths is indicated in the same manner, . 25 or | 25, indicating twenty-five hundredths of a gram, . 125 or | 125, indicating one hundred and twenty-five thousandths of a gram.

For heavier weights than a gram, it is usual to use figures expressive of the number of grams wanted, as in dispensing it is not usual to have many prescriptions which would need more than a thousand grams; or even if it were as many as seven or eight thousand, more than likely we would say that number of grams, or we might use the expression seven or eight *Kilos* or Kilograms.

In commercial transactions, where goods are sold on a large scale, the weight which is almost exclusively used in the *Kilogram* familiarly termed simply *Kilo*; and equal to two and one-fifth pounds.

For measures of capacity, the dispenser uses chiefly the Cubic centimeter, and this scarcely ever needs subdivision, except at the hands of the analytical chemist. The dispenser has simply to bear in mind the relation between the cubic centimeter, thirty of the latter being a trifle more than one fluid ounce, and as already stated the usual method of writing for any particular quantity less than a *liter* is to order the number of Cubic-centimeters, rather than to write for any other subdivision of the liter.

Hoping that by the aid of these charts and apparatus, I have made plain to you the mutual relations which exist in the Metric system between the various measures of length, weight and capacity, let me allude to the weights and measures which they approximate in our usual transactions, and which they are intended ultimately to supplant.

The *Gram* in exact figures equals 15.43235 grains, and this is so near 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains that for weighing one gram or any usual dispensing quantities that may be assumed as the equivalent in grains, though many use 16 grains as its substitute.

The *Troy ounce* is equal *thirty-one and one-tenth grams*, (commonly called equal to thirty-two grams) the dram or sixty grains is equal to three and nine-tenth grams, (commonly called equal to four grams) and the *grain* is equal to six one-hundredths of a gram.

The measures of capacity have been already alluded to, but I repeat them again :

The *Liter* is equal to thirty-three and eight-tenths fluid ounces. The *fluid ounce* is equal to *twenty-nine and sixth-tenth cubic-centimeters* (practically in use as equal to thirty); the fluid dram is equal to three and seven tenths cubic-centimeters (practically in use as equal to four.)

In dispensing by the metrical system, unless the letters CC, or the word cubic-centimeter are prefixed to liquids, we should always weigh them. There are some liquids which are heavier than water (which is the unit of both weight and measure), but there are very few whose density is so great as to materially lessen the effective dose of any of the more potent remedies, or of the few whose density is so much lighter that if the quantities ordered are weighed they would dangerously increase the dose to be taken. I would therefore say as a rule that in all prescriptions *unless liquids are specified to be measured*, they should always be weighed.

In relation to the advantages to be gained by the change to the metric system. It is destined in time to be the recognized system throughout all civilized nations. Adopted by France originally, it is now the legal and commercial system in Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Baden and Bavaria. Had it not been for the stubbornness of England, it would without doubt have progressed more rapidly here. Its very simplicity is a great argument in its favor, and when the principal commercial nations of the world use it, there will be a vast amount of labor saved that is now necessitated by the complicated variety of weights and measures used.

The ease with which all calculations can be made in this system cannot be better illustrated than to take such an example as the following: A liquid measuring 24 fluid ounces, has the specific gravity of 1.25 what will it weigh. To estimate this, requires the use of three separate calculations and seventy figures.

The following question is in the metric system; a liquid measuring 2.14 liters has the specific gravity 1.25 what will it weigh? This requires but one calculation which can readily be done mentally, requires but 12 figures and only ten seconds of time.

In view of the wonderful adaptability of this system, the ease with which it can be learned, its success as an international system and the many advantages which it has over all others, it really deserves an effort in its behalf.

In closing I would say that in the adjoining room will be found a variety of metrical weights and measures, several charts, a variety of pamphlets and apparatus illustrative of the metrical system, part of which are furnished by the American Metrical Bureau of Boston, and part from my own private collection. There are plenty of pamphlets on this subject on the table which are for free distribution and to which you are welcome.

If there are any other matters which I have omitted to explain or make clear to you, I will be glad to give any other information you may desire.

Dr. BAKER: I would like to make a suggestion. There seems to be two systems of measure in vogue among physicians. I think all things should be either weighed or measured. The physician should note whether an article is to be weighed or measured. Very often there is no designation as to the mode of measurement. I think it should be either expressed or understood, because of the different densities. If the physician does not specify it, how are we to understand it?

THE PRESIDENT: I would say that where nothing is written beyond the figures, we are to dispense by weight. When a prescription comes, containing liquid quantities, expressed by figures, the amount is to be dispensed by weight. The rule is always to dispense by weight unless otherwise stated.

Mr. GEORGE S. PAGE: I think the members of the society are indebted to you for the explanation of this system. I think it is the coming system of the world, and I think it is coming, too, in a short time. It has been adopted by many nations, and it will be a great day when it is adopted by this state. In my own transactions the time occupied by the clerks in changing from one system to the other, often takes half a day. I think the time has come when all should make this clear to those around them. I think the legislature of the State of New York, should be called upon to look into the

matter. Instruction should be given in the schools. Let us try to instruct those with whom we come in contact.

MR. E. MCINTYRE: The difficulty is, with liquids like squills and syrup of ipecac, which are not of the same specific gravity as water.

THE PRESIDENT: The fluids we dispense, which are denser than water are chloroform, syrups and a few others. Liquids generally would make very little difference, as their specific gravity is usually very near that of water. In ordinary cases, it would make no difference. Glycerine, although of a different specific gravity, when used as medicine, would never be given in quantities that would make the difference in measurement at all dangerous. Chloroform would not be given in quantities to make any difference; and morphine would make no difference either. There is not anything that you could mention with which it would make a particle of difference if dispensed by metrical weights or measures.

DR. BAKER: Would it not make a difference when a physician was using maximum doses to be administered in the usual domestic way by tea or tablespoonful? In calculating, he might give a certain amount of medicine, in a smaller number of doses than he intended, though not knowing the specific gravity of the liquid.

THE PRESIDENT: There is nothing that I can think of at present, that it would make any difference with in such a way as to endanger life.

Suppose we take a solution of morphia in glycerin. If the physician wished to give a half-a-grain, the difference would not be more than one-fifth of a grain; and now, if five-tenths of a grain does not endanger a man's life, six-tenths will not injure him. Therefore, there is absolutely no risk of life.

DR. BAKER: I have known cases where I think it would have resulted seriously, if the relation between the physicians' intentions and the actual fact had suffered such a change. There is ample room between these measures, to point to danger? I think this possibility suggests to us to be careful about precipitating this matter. We have learned to think the old way, we may learn to calculate, but we cannot readily learn to think the metric way. It may be taught our children, and so come to them easily and naturally, but not to the present generation.

MR. O. D. BROOKS: What if a physician fails to indicate the manner of measurement of a drug, in any of his prescriptions, would it be proper to explain to him the rule to be adopted?

THE PRESIDENT: To such as are not well-informed it would be right for the druggist to give him a gentle hint.

MR. M. MCINTYRE: What is the pharmacist going to do, if his measures are not correct? How is he going to prove that they are correct?

THE PRESIDENT: What does he do about it now? He will continue to use them, or if a careful man he will make sure that his measures *are* correct. I hope our free expressions here will make us aware of some developments, by which that question will be more readily met.

MR. HAMILTON: I would like it stated, for our own information, if there is any law of the state regulating the weights and measures.

MR. HOLMES: I doubt if the weights that are used in testing, are the weights that are used in examining.

MR. C. K. BROWN, of Deposit: I would like to ask you, Mr. President, where we can find a standard for our present weights and measures?

THE PRESIDENT: I think I should run the risk of personal preferences in this matter, if I should recommend any one firm above others. But I will state, that Becker & Sons, of New York, keep standard weights. I can tell you from my own experience, that they are correct. They make the test weights and measures furnished by the College of Pharmacy of New York, and these correspond to standard sets guaranteed by the official department at Washington.

MR. EWEN MCINTYRE: An effort was made some time ago to have a commission appointed to inspect the weights and measures, and we were to be fined \$10, if our weights were incorrect. A committee met at Albany with the Legislature, and by their endeavors the bill was defeated. The College of Pharmacy sent to Washington and procured the standard of weights, and any weights you wish to have examined, will be examined there at small cost.

DR. F. A. CASTLE: I move that it be recorded in the minutes, that this Association favors the adoption of the metric system. Carried.

MR. WILLIAM COULSON, of Buffalo, offered the following:

Resolved. That we, as a body, favor the use of the Metric System, and that it be entered on the minutes of the Association that such is the sense of this meeting. Adopted.

DR. HUESTED: I would like to say that I have been very much pleased by this discussion, and I would move that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the President for his very instructive address on the Metric System. The motion was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: If I have interested the mem

bers present in the metric system, I am amply compensated.

On motion of Mr. Nicot, the Association adjourned, to meet at 3 P. M.

FOURTH SESSION, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Association was called to order by the President at 4:45 P. M.

The minutes of the morning's session were read and approved.

Mr. E. G. BISSELL, of Waterville, then read a paper, on

SYRUP OF IPECAC.

This paper will be found on page 68.

On motion of Mr. Tozier, the paper was accepted with the thanks of the Association, and directed to be published in the proceedings of the Association.

Mr. HOLMES: I would state that a few years ago I made experiments on the syrup of Ipecac. I diluted it with an equivalent of alcohol, adding a little water, and filtering without washing the filter. I have used this preparation in my business for four or five years, and always successfully. I find this also successful in other things. Take 30 fluid ounces of the extract of Ipecac, and four ounces of diluted alcohol—I would add just sufficient alcohol to incorporate it, and a little water—I would also add the requisite sugar in the filter, then pour in the liquid, and when it has passed through, it is a finished product. There you have a product which is every way desirable and which answers every requirement. I use the same process in the making of squills. I put these preparations, as a test, in the sunlight in summer, and in the winter at the nearest convenient spot near the stove, and I have

never seen any change in them of any kind. I think this is the perfection of syrup making. It makes admirable syrup of wild cherry. It requires no percolation by heat, and the putting of sugar in it is better, and it is customary to use it.

THE PRESIDENT: Regarding the trouble which many have experienced in preparing syrup of Ipecac, I would like to say a few words. Among the constituents of Ipecac Root is a certain portion of resin, which continues to be held in solution in the fluid extract, as usually prepared. To free the fluid extract of this troublesome resin, requires a large dilution with water to precipitate it, when it may be filtered out, and the liquid then concentrated, by careful evaporation. Some manufacturers do not attempt this; others are only partially successful, and the result of using such a fluid extract will be to have a syrup unsatisfactory in appearance. The method suggested by Mr. Bissel in his paper, removes this difficulty, and will doubtless furnish a bright, clear syrup not likely to ferment.

There are two other syrups which give considerable trouble: Syrup of Senega and the Compound Syrup of Squill. Fluid extract of Senega sometimes becomes nearly or quite solid, owing to the gelatinization of pectic acid. When this has occurred, it can only be remedied by the *very careful* addition of an alkali, either of ammonia, or bi-carbonate of potassa.

In making Syrup of Senega or the Compound Syrup of Squill, the following deviation from the officinal formula will be found advantageous:

The percolate should be quickly heated to the boiling point, and immediately afterward the source of heat should be removed. When it has become

cold, filter to remove the coagulated flocculi, and afterward *the filtrate* is to be evaporated to such a bulk, that when the sugar is added and dissolved, it will make the finished product correspond with the strength of the U. S. Pharmacopoea.

Mr. NICOT : I have a communication that may not be of particular interest outside of Brooklyn. The druggists of that city have been striving for some time to secure the passage of a law creating a Board of Pharmacy to regulate the sale of drugs and medicines.

This does not interfere with druggists who have been ten years in the business, but requires all who wish hereafter, to go into the drug business, to pass an examination stipulated by law. Believing it to be a measure calculated to elevate the standard of *our* profession, I respectfully submit the following :

Whereas, A bill "Governing the sale of Drugs and Poisons" and placing certain restrictions upon persons engaged in the drug business in Kings County, having passed both houses of the legislature, and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to make the same a law, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association assembled in convention at Utica, heartily sympathizing with the provisions of the said act, cheerfully give it our endorsement, and while we believe it will directly benefit the profession in Brooklyn, we believe it will have a good moral effect upon the pharmacists throughout the state, and we earnestly request the Governor to affix his signature to the same.

The bill passed the legislature three weeks ago, and I think if this society would put itself on

record as favoring the bill, we might get the Governor to sign it.

Mr. TOZIER: I hardly approve of the restriction of the sale of drugs. I think the State of New York should not have any such restriction. Perhaps the City of Brooklyn may have just cause, but I question very much the adoption of the resolution. We are country druggists, and we should not dictate to the druggists of Brooklyn what they shall do.

Mr. DE FOREST: As a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, I feel called upon to make a reply. I understand the gentleman's position perfectly well. We do not wish you to dictate to the druggists of Kings County, but we do ask you to extend your sympathy to us in our endeavors to advance our profession in our own home. We have had this bill before the legislature for three years, and, at last, had succeeded in having it pass both houses. It is now in the Governor's hands, and if it is not signed within thirty days, it will fail to become a law. By passing this resolution, we may draw the attention of the Governor more particularly to it, and induce him to sign it.

Mr. ROGERS: Although only a country druggist, I do sympathize with them in their effort to advance the standard of pharmaceutical education. I think we can do no less than give them our support.

Mr. R. W. GARDNER: It is strictly proper that we should never let an opportunity go by for facilitating the advance of our science in any part of the country.

Mr. NICOT's resolution was then adopted unanimously.

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL: I ask permission to offer a resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to draft a bill, to be submitted to the legislature, for the regulation of the business of druggists and pharmacutists, to secure a better protection of the life and health of the people, the committee to report at the next annual meeting.

MR. TOZIER: The adulteration of drugs—did you wish to have that included in that, too?

MR. M. MCINTYRE: As soon as I heard that bill, I thought there ought to be a law against the adulteration of drugs in general. It would raise the standard of drugs and medicines, and we have many articles in market that certainly do not come up to the required standard.

DR. HUESTED: I am not in favor of any such motion as this. I think it is hardly desirable to make a standard for drugs. We are obliged to buy and sell such articles as are called for by the physicians and others. If the city of Brooklyn sees fit to make a regulation for themselves, all very well. The druggists of the state can make such a regulation when their necessities call for it.

MR. DE FOREST: I think the bill is not compulsory as yet. At our next meeting we can look at the matter and adopt or reject it.

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL's resolution was adopted.

The President appointed as a committee to take action in the matter mentioned in the above resolution the following members: Mr. J. Rieffenstahl, Buffalo; Mr. B. F. Ray, Utica; Mr. H. B. Napier, Owego; Dr. G. M. Baker, Brooklyn; Mr. W. L. Brown, Syracuse.

MR. NICOT: In behalf of the Executive Commit-

tee, I would report that we have conferred about a great many places for holding our next meeting, and we have come to the conclusion to recommend either Syracuse or New York.

Mr. BROWN, of Syracuse: I think Syracuse is about the most central point. We have five railroads centering there, and they, with their branches, would bring in a great many druggists. The hotel accommodations are good; we have a very nice city, and would show you around with pleasure.

The PRESIDENT: In regard to New York city, it would seem strange, perhaps, if I should say not to come to New York. There are two reasons why I would say, do not come to New York. The first is that the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held there next year. We cannot entertain two societies in one year. There is another reason. I would rather not hold a meeting in New York till our Association is older. It had better confine itself to smaller places for a while. I should say, that for the present, it would be better to hold a meeting at some point that is more central.

Mr. TOZIER: There are some good reasons why it should be held in New York. One is that we would bring a large number of talented men to our Association. But I am of the opinion that the largest number of the druggists of the East, would rather attend a meeting in Syracuse. Somehow we are more appreciated in a place like Utica, or Syracuse, or Rochester. Therefore, I am in favor of Syracuse or Rochester.

Mr. DE FOREST: In order that we can vote upon this understandingly, I think we should vote for first, one of the places recommended by the committee, and then if that is lost vote for the other. I

therefore move that the next annual meeting be held in New York city.

The question was put by the President, shall our next Annual Meeting be held in the city of New York, which was lost.

Mr. Tozier then moved that it be held in the city of Syracuse. There was then a vote taken upon Syracuse, which was carried and declared the place for the Association to hold its next annual meeting. Motions were made by several members as to the time for calling the meeting, and after some discussion Mr. Norton of Delhi moved that the hour of meeting be fixed by the President. Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS: While we are discussing this matter, I would like to ask if it is obligatory that we meet on a certain day. Wednesday being the day of the meeting, it will leave us, when we have a distance to travel, but little time for social recreation, as we will be obliged to return to attend to business on Saturday. It occurred to me that we that we might hold the meeting earlier in the week.

The PRESIDENT: I would say that the By-laws call for a meeting on the third Wednesday in May, but the By-laws can be altered by a proposition being introduced at one meeting and acted upon at the next. For the next meeting, I would say that the date is unalterably fixed.

The following report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Exhibits was then offered by Mr. F. Hamilton:

The Committee appointed to report on the articles and specimens exhibited at this meeting, would state that the Exhibit, though not a large one, presents very many features of interest.

In the Circular issued in calling this Convention, the Exhibits solicited were confined to specimens of rare, curious or interesting articles appropriate for such an occasion, and new inventions, apparatus, novelties, specimens or rare drugs and chemicals, were named as desirable. Trade exhibits were not invited, nor was any provision made for such displays. Under these circumstances, it could hardly be expected that a very large exhibit would be made.

What is exhibited fully makes up in quality for the lack of quantity, and we note with pleasure the acceptable display that is made.

The Association is largely indebted to our President for his special efforts in this direction, and particularly for the large number of pharmaceutical specimens of interest he personally contributed.

The main features of the exhibit are the following:

Red Iodide of Mercury in crystals and also prepared by sublimation.

Calomel in long needles, a beautiful specimen.
Tartaric Acid in crystals, showing the various stages of purification.

Uranin, Eosin and other new aniline colors.

Specimens of Cryolite, from which are prepared the various salts of alumina and soda.

Coto bark, a new South American remedy, Rhamnus Purshiana, or the so-called Cascara Sagrada bark, and other recently introduced Californian medicinal substances.

True Russian Rhubarb (a cabinet specimen.)

A Musk deer.

Becker's new Prescription Balance.

Standard weights for analytical and dispensing use.

Granulated Measures, all the various styles manufactured, including graduated tubes for testing the correctness of measures.

Prentiss' Pharmaceutical Still and Condenser, a practical improvement over the older styles of distilling apparatus.

A Smedley's Pill Compressor, for preparing pills by compression, without excipients.

Metrical charts, measures, weights, apparatus and pamphlets.

About seventy volumes on Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany and Materia Medica, from the library of Prof. Bedford—a very interesting exhibit.

There were also numerous other articles rarely seen on exhibition, but which your committee have not, at this late hour, time to enumerate.

The Committee would also suggest that a vote of thanks be tendered to those who have kindly placed these articles here for our inspection, showing our appreciation of their efforts in this respect.

Signed by the Committee,

F. HAMILTON,
J. S. ROY,
H. B. CLEMENT,
H. E. GRIFFITH,
F. L. NORTON.

The report was on motion accepted, and directed to be entered upon the minutes; and the thanks of the Association were directed to be extended to the several exhibitors who had contributed to the display.

Mr. TOZIER: I move that the thanks of this Association be extended to the press of the city, for its

full and impartial report of our proceedings. The motion was adopted.

By Dr. HUESTED :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be extended to the druggists of the city of Utica for their kindness in attending to our welfare, and the promotion of our comfort during our stay here, and also for their very excellent and beautiful decorations of the place of meeting. Adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I would assert, in behalf of the members of the Association who have come to this city, that the druggists of Utica have our heartfelt thanks for the courtesy which has been extended to us on all sides.

Mr. REIFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo, offered the following :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are offered the Common Council for the use of this room. Adopted.

Mr. Louis E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to audit all accounts and expenses that were necessarily incurred by the persons having in charge the preliminaries appertaining to the formation of this Association. Motion was carried.

The PRESIDENT: I would say that those who will have papers to read at our next meeting, should notify the Executive Committee. The Treasurer will be prepared to receive applications for membership. Any person, on application for membership, shall receive a copy of the By-laws of the Association. Now, if any one has a friend, whom he thinks would be a good member, we shall be very glad to increase our membership. The invitation has been extended to all druggists throughout the State. Our time at

this Convention has been taken up in effecting an organization. Next year, I hope, the members will come prepared with scientific matters which affect the interests of the Association. I have received a great many letters from druggists who signified their intentions of coming, but who have not arrived.

MR. BLAICKIE: I also have received several letters from persons saying they were going to come.

DR. HUESTED: Am I to understand that all those who were invited may become members within thirty days:

THE PRESIDENT: I think the intention is that only those who were invited, and who have in some way shown their acceptance by some signification are understood to come under the rule.

MR. NICOT: I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and that the Executive Committee be authorized⁴ to make the necessary revision of them. Carried.

The President made the following appointments on committees:

On Trade Interest: Messrs. A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton; J. P. Diehl, of Buffalo; and J. G. Bissell, of Rome.

On Pharmacy and Queries: Messrs. L. Sautter, of Albany; W. P. De Forest, of Brooklyn, and F. Hamilton, of Syracuse.

Members were requested to forward any query they wanted answered to Mr. Louis Sautter, of Albany, who will refer it to some member of the Association to have the same answered.

THE PRESIDENT then said:

Gentlemen: I extend to those who have attended this Convention my most hearty thanks for the

admirable support they have given me in the organization of this Association. I hope it will be of great advantage, not only to its members, but to all who are interested in the pharmaceutical business throughout the State. It must be a great power for good. In such organizations we must work for mutual advancement. If we are to succeed in accomplishing good in the future, it must be by mutual concessions and mutual aid. I hope all the future meetings will be as harmonious and as beneficial as this has been : that we may all meet in Syracuse next year, and that we may all enjoy many more such pleasant occasions.

A motion was made and seconded that this Association now adjourn to convene in the city of Syracuse, as previously agreed to. Carried.

The motion was adopted, and the President declared the Association adjourned to meet in Syracuse, on the third Wednesday in May, 1880, at such an hour as shall be named in the notices issued to the members.

CHARLES H. GAUS, Secretary.

**On the Preparation of Syrup of Ipecacuanha.*

BY E. G. BISSELL, OF WATERVILLE.

Having long been dissatisfied with the syrup of Ipecac, produced by the present officinal formula, I have made an attempt to so modify the process as to produce a better result, and take pleasure in presenting my experiments in the hope that I may call out discussion and further experiment by others.

There seem to be two great objections to the present article: First, soon after making it separates quite a large flocculent precipitate, giving the syrup a very inelegant and suspicious appearance, and, secondly, this precipitate carries down with it a portion of emetia, thus materially impairing the efficiency of the preparation, unless it is always well shaken before being administered, precaution very likely to be neglected by the average consumer. I have even known drug clerks to omit shaking the bottle before dispensing the syrup.

About the only recommendation the present formula seems to have is that the article is easy to make; this is certainly a very insufficient reason for retaining the formula when one can be devised which with but a reasonable amount of trouble, produces much better results.

When fluid extract of ipecac is mixed with water a precipitate of the resinous portion of the drug takes place, carrying down with it a portion of emetia; the precipitation of the entire amount of resinous portion, however, does not at once take place; to accomplish that result the mixture must stand at rest two days, or thereabouts. Now in order to produce from the fluid extract a syrup of

ipecac, free from the objections of the officinal article, we must first entirely free the fluid extract used in the process from that portion insoluble in water, producing the objectionable precipitate in the syrup. And, next, in order that the syrup may fully represent the emetic properties of the drug, we must dissolve the emetia, which is unavoidably carried down, and add it to the syrup.

The writer thinks the above conditions are complied with, and an unobjectionable article is produced by the following process: One fluid ounce of fluid extract of ipecac is mixed with four fluid ounces of distilled water, and the mixture allowed to stand at rest 48 hours. Put 13 troy ounces of best white granulated sugar into a flask of not less than one pint capacity then pour off as much of the aqueous solution of ipecac as can be turned perfectly clear and add to it the sugar within the flask, introduce into the neck of the flask a funnel containing a double paper filter previously well wetted with water and drained. This double filter is made by introducing one plain filter, folded into the usual way, into another in such a manner that the three thickness side of each shall coincide with the one thickness side of the other. Next thoroughly shake up the remaining dregs left after pouring off the clear solution of ipecac, and put it, a little at a time, upon the filter and allow it to drain into the flask: then rinse the vessel, from which the dregs have been poured, with two fluid ounces of hot distilled water in several small portions, and pour the rinsings one after another upon the precipitate in the filter, wash the precipitate with the remaining two fluid ounces of hot water, allowing the washings to mingle with the contents of the flask, then warm the flask until the sugar is all dissolved, and when cold add sufficient distilled water to make the syrup measure one pint.

Two fluid ounces of hot water are quite sufficient to remove all the emetia from the precipitate, provided the washing is done with ordinary skill and care, as may be shown by testing the washings with tannic acid, or nitrate of potassium. The writer has tried several experiments in making syrup of ipecac, and the formula presented produces the most perfect article of any process tried by him: some of the syrup so made several weeks ago, as yet shows no sign whatever of separating, but whether it will stand the test of time as well as he expects, of course, cannot as yet be definitely determined. An article prepared by this method last January, except that the mixture of fluid extract and water was allowed to stand only 24 hours, showed slight floccula diffused through it after standing several days, which floccula did not increase or go to the bottom, and the syrup still remains a nearly perfect article.

Another article prepared by mixing one fluid ounce of fluid extract of ipecac with six of distilled water, at once filtering, then dissolving the requisite amount of sugar in the mixture, soon after separated a considerable precipitate, although the article was much better, in this respect, than the officinal.

Still another process was tried, using benzoic acid water in place of distilled water, as suggested in an article on "Benzoic Acid in Pharmacy," published in the "American Journal of Pharmacy," April, 1878. This syrup separated as badly as that produced by the third process mentioned in this article, and the writer can see no use whatever for benzoic acid in syrup of ipecac, and if of no use, of course it is objectionable.

In conclusion, allow me to remind the members of this Association that the syrup of ipecac is an important preparation, and I would urge others to try the process here recommended, and other processes which may occur to them, with a view of offering a perfect, as a substitute for an imperfect article to our next *Pharmaeopœia*.

Constitution and By-Laws.



PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State, and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own and the general welfare, and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association, therefore be it

Resolved, That we Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in Convention in the City of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1.—This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

Section 2. Any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the practice of Pharmacy for four years, or more, in a

wholesale or retail store where medicines are dispensed, all graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession, and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

Section 3. Pharmacutists, Chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office or vote at the meetings.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members, shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association, suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of

notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

Section 2. The Secretary shall with the aid of the Assistant Secretary, keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes.

He shall read all communications, conduct all Correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting, and at each annual meeting, render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and in conjunction with the Executive Committee shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also notify members of Committees of their appointment or election, and furnish each member of Committees, with the names of their associates on said Committee.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall collect all moneys due the Association, pay all bills when countersigned by the President, render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury, when called upon by the Executive Committee.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer, to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers, and property of the Association, committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of which the Secretary

shall be *ex officio*, a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held the third Wednesday and Thursday of May, at such place and hour as the association shall previously select.

ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting and no other business shall be transacted at that meeting. The Secretary shall give twenty days notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish for its future government and regulation, such By-laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present it shall become a part of this Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation, and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the Committee, the candidates may be ballotted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

ARTICLE III.—INTIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this association shall be one dollar, which fee with the annual contribution for the current year shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-laws, before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually *in advance* into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership.

ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE.

Any member who shall pay to the treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars at one time shall become a life member, and shall be exempted from all future annual dues.

ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this association he shall receive a certificate of membership which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Section 1. The President shall before the close of each annual meeting appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex officio*, a member) each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, and Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

Section 2. The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting, such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

Section 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported upon at the next annual meeting.

Section 4. Special Committees may be appointed as occasion requires, but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officers.

ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF
BY-LAWS.

Section 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

Section 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.

All papers to be read before the Association, shall be presented to the Executive Committee, previous to the annual meeting; and shall, by their consent, and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read or published in the proceedings, without reading.

ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF
MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office, for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person

shall be expelled or removed, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XV.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- I. Reading the minutes.
- II. Address of the President.
- III. Application for Membership.
- IV. Report of Officers and Committees.
- V. Election of Officers.
- VI. Miscellaneous business.
- VII. Reading of Communications.
- VIII. Election of Members.

ROLL OF MEMBERS - 1879.

Adams, Henry Clay	Suspension Bridge
Aiken, Frank P.	Greenbush
Allsop, Robert G.	119 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn
Ambler, Starr Hoyt	36 Vesey Street, New York
Armstrong, William Edward	28 Fulton Street, New York
Arnold, George H.	Cortland
Aspinall, Walter Albert	1147 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Austen, William J.	Oswego
Baker, Grenville M., M. D.	487 Manhattan Ave. Brooklyn.
Ba'dwin, Orville Delavan	Fredonia
Ballard, George S.	198 Genesee Street, Utica
Balser, Gustavus	137 Avenue B, New York
Bandorf, Joseph M.	8 North Pearl St., Albany
Barbarow, Samuel Merrigold	109 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Bassett, Francis Morgan	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Bastian, Gottlob	Dansville
Battelle, William Howard	Rochester
Becker, Charles Wallace	Amsterdam
Bedford, Peter Wendover	10 Gold Street, New York
Benjamin, Moses F.	Riverhead
Billings Erastus Clinton	Smyrna
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall	Arcade
Bishop, Francis Myron	Holley
Bissell, Emery Gilbert	Waterville
Bissell, John Gordon	Rome
Bissikummer, John W.	Utica
Blaikie, William	202 Genesee Street, Utica
Bodden, Robert	380 River Street, Troy
Bordwell, Ernest Richard	Penn Yan
Bourne, Henry Austin	297 Main St., Poughkeepsie
Boyd, Charles	Cold Spring
Boysen, Otto, M. D.	Buffalo
Branch, Washington Beebe	Waterloo
Brewster, Wadsworth J.	Hannibal
Brooks, George Washington	1161 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Broughton, Albert James	64 Dominick Street, Rome
Broughton, Charles Henry	Whitehall
Brown, Charles Kimball	Deposit
Brown, George Richard	Poughkeepsie
Brown, Willet Lounsberry	13 South Salina St., Syracuse
Butler, Charles H.	176 West First Street, Oswego
Cameron, Donald Lochiel	155 Grand St., Brooklyn
Campbell, Frank E.	Red Creek
Campbell, Horace Wilson	84 Front Street, New York
Campbell, Moses Usher	Wolcott
Cassabeer, Henry Adolphus	333 Sixth Ave., New York
Castle, Frederick A., M. D.	102 E. 57 St., New York
Chapman, Isaac Close	111 Water Street, New York
Chubuck, David John Hollis	45 Centre St., Binghamton
Chumar, Charles Henry	294 Court Street, Brooklyn
Church, Henry Clarence	Cooperstown
Clarke, Franklin	28 Wall Street, Kingston
Clarke, Frederick Joshua Rathborne	28 Wall St., Kingston

Clausius, Max.....	Buffalo
Clement, Henry Bratt.....	684 Broadway, Albany
Colen, James Austin.....	328 Court Street, Brooklyn
Comstock, Miles Chester.....	Utica
Condie, James.....	198 Ninth Avenue, New York
Cool, James Harris.....	Palmyra
Coulson, William.....	Buffalo
Cox, Robert Linton.....	Gouverneur
Cross, Daniel Herbert.....	Niagara Falls
Curran, Richard.....	94 W. Main St., Rochester
Cushman, Harry Curtis.....	376 Broadway, Albany
Dalton, Thomas Williams.....	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse
Darlington, James Augustus.....	326 Clinton Street, Buffalo
Davidson, Augustus R., M. D.....	5 Chippewa St., Buffalo
Davis, Edward Hatch.....	81 State St., Rochester
DeForest, William P.....	5th Ave., cor Deane St., Brooklyn
DeGraff, David.....	Nyack
Deihl, Jacob William.....	552 Main St., Buffalo
Deihl, John Philip.....	552 Main St., Buffalo
Dennin, Charles.....	383 Court Street, Buffalo
Dillenback, Menzo Henry.....	Lyons
Dick, Dundas.....	35 Wooster St. New York
Douglass, Henry, Jr.....	68 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Downs, Joseph V.....	Ilion
DuBois, William Larremore.....	Catskill
Dunbar, Seth Matterson.....	Baldwinsville
Dunning, Czar.....	158 Genese St., Utica
Dyer, Benjamin W.....	460 Fourth Ave., New York
Dykes, J. H.....	New Berlin
Eberhardt, John Henry.....	82 Canal St., New York
England, Charles Septimus.....	13 Clark Place, Utica
Evans, Robert Nesbitt.....	Turin
Ferguson, George Elliott.....	70 Madison Ave., Albany
Finch, Charles Leek.....	294 Court St., Brooklyn
Finkel, Charles Edwin.....	Yonkers
Fish, Charles Frederick.....	Saratoga Springs
Fitch, William Emory.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse
Ford, Newton Isaac.....	Oneonta
Fox, Eli M. D.....	Mohawk
Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	169 Sixth Ave., New York
Frohwein, Theobald.....	218 Stanton St., New York
Frohwein, Theobald Richard.....	218 Stanton St., New York
Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona
Funnell, Henry Theophilus.....	Huntington
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington Ave., Albany
Gardner, Robert Winslow.....	170 William St., New York
Gates, Joseph Sharratt.....	Schenectady
Glatt, Theodore Martin.....	32 Chatham St., Utica
Goler, George Washington.....	94 W. Main St., Rochester
Goodale, Harvey Galusha.....	Jamaica
Gorham, John Ransom Jr.....	79 Water St., Newburgh
Griffith, Hiram Elijah.....	Niagara Falls
Haas, G. Herman.....	38 E. Main St., Rochester
Hager, Frederick John.....	Rome
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville
Hamilton, Frank.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse
Hanna, A. Jr.....	Fulton
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second Ave., New York

Hartz, Johann Daniel August.....	College Point
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main St., Rochester
Hays, David.....	207 Division St., New York
Hazen, Peter Perry.....	Cornwall
Heidsingfelder, John C.....	864 Lexington Ave., New York
Heller, Theodore.....	1341 Fulton Ave., Brooklyn
Henry, Ferris Wilson.....	Tuckahoe
Higgins, James Starkey.....	214 Delancey St., New York
Higgins, John.....	Watertord
Hodges, George Chubbuck	202 Genesee St., Utica
Holmes, Clay W.....	319 E. Water St., Elmira
Hoff, Richard Henry.....	Port Byron
Howarth, John William.....	198 Genesee St., Utica
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D.....	77 Eagle St., Albany
Hyler, William Henry.....	Portchester
Inloes, Alfred James.....	Binghamton
Inness, George.....	University Place New York
Jones, Thomas.....	1060 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Jungmann, Julius.....	1047 Third Ave., New York
Kalish, Julius.....	409 Grand St., New York
Kellner, Joseph Dismas.....	181 Columbia St., Utica
Kersting, Rudolph (Life Member).....	Yonkers
Klein, Charles W.....	386 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Knapp, Frank Fiero.....	362 Hudson St., New York
Knight, George Ely.....	12 Liberty St., Bath
Knowlson, John Bainton.....	Arcade Building, Utica
Kress, Oscar.....	Broadway cor. 52d St., New York
Lefler, Cornelius Covert.....	44 Miller St., Utica
Livingston, Barent Van Buren.....	229 Grand St., Brooklyn
Lobstein, Jacob Frederick Daniel.....	Sag Harbor
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer.....	311 Main St., Buffalo
McElhenie, Thomas De Armond.....	259 Ryerson St., Brooklyn
McIntyre, Ewen.....	874 Broadway, New York
McIntyre, Martin.....	Fonda
McKane, B. Tracy.....	144 Spring St., New York
McMonagle De Witt Clinton.....	Middletown
MacMahan, Thomas Jackson.....	142 Sixth Ave., New York
Metz, Hermann Hugo.....	297 East Houston St., New York
Metzger, John.....	College Point
Michaelis, George.....	379 Broadway, Albany
Miller, George Yerrington.....	Luzerne
Miller, Robert McCleerty.....	Malone
Miller, Jason Gilbert.....	Gloversville
Murray, Douglas.....	White Plains
Napier, Henry Bruen.....	Owego
Nathan, Pinkus.....	840 Second Ave. New York
Neergaard, William.....	1183 Broadway, New York
Neubauer, William G.....	Long Island City
Neuer, Jacob J.....	Hornellsville
Newby, George, M. D.,.....	1706 Broadway, New York
Nicot, Louis Emile.....	67 Union Ave., Brooklyn
Norton, Frank Levi.....	Delhi
O'Brien, William Smith.....	35 W. Eagle St., Buffalo
Oatman, Le Roy S.....	Angola
Osmun, Charles Alvin.....	13 Seventh Ave., New York
Otis, Clark Zelotes.....	Binghamton
Packard, D. C.....	Watertown
Page, George Sheppard.....	10 Warren St., New York

Peck, Reuben N.....	Glens Falls
Penfold, Henry J.....	Angola
Pennock, George O.	Oneida Square, Utica
Peters, Warren F.....	Hoosic Falls
Putnam, Edgar P.....	Jamestown
Ramsperger, Gustavus.....	793 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Ray, Benjamin Franklin.....	Utica
Rieffenstahl, Julius.....	534 Main St., Buffalo
Rice, Charles.....	27 Great Jones St., New York
Rice, Edward Thomas... ..	Albany
Robinson, Frederick Charles.....	Spencerport
Robertson, Isaiah Blood.....	Amsterdam
Robertson Egbert D. L.....	Hornellsville
Rodenbach, Christopher.....	166 Broadway, Buffalo
Roy, James Staunton.....	Wappinger's Falls
Rogers, William Henry.....	Middletown
Rommell, Emanuel.....	Suspension Bridge
Rozezlawski, Augustus Josephus.....	U. S. R. S., Colorado
Rulison, Wesley.....	Evan's Mills
Rundel, Dwight Ford... ..	Little Valley
Sautter, Louis.....	75 South Pearl St., Albany
Sautter, Louis, Jr.....	75 South Pearl St., Albany
Sawens, Willis	138 Genesee St., Utica
Sayre, Edward Augustus	461 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Seabury, George J.....	21 Platt st., New York
Scribner, Roger.....	Ithaca
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph.....	33 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Shedden, John William.....	1275 Broadway, New York
Short, William Henry.....	119 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Shrader, John L.....	Wappinger's Falls
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown
Smith, Erricson Eugene.....	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse
Smith, Ira Hale.....	Nicholville
Smith William Alfred.....	Richfield Springs
Smither, Robert Knight.....	585 Niagara St., Buffalo
Snyder, Ambrose Chancollor.....	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Stevens, Luther Fuller.....	Jamaica
Still, Allen Henry.....	Rochester
Sweet, Fred. K.....	Lockport
Tooker, William Wallace.....	Sag Harbor
Townsend, John DePeyster.....	Eagle St., Albany
Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport
Turner, George H.....	296 South Pearl St., Albany
Underhill, Joseph Garnes.....	397 Classon Ave., Brooklyn
Vinton, Charles E. M.....	Frankfort
Watson, James Tompkins.....	Clinton
Watson, William Jesse.....	Fulton
Wendler, Robert.....	404 Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn
Whitehead, W. H	Herkimer
Wilber, Chauncey Nathaniel.....	Otto

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

UTICA, May 21 and 22, 1879.

Albany—H. B. Clement, H. B. Cushman,
C. H. Gaus, A. B. Husted, M.D., G. Michaelis,
L. Sautter, J. DeP. Townsend.

Amsterdam—I. B. Robertson.

Arcade—A. B. Bishop.

Binghamton—D. J. H. Chubbuck, A. J. Inloes.

Brockport—J. A. Tozier.

Brooklyn—G. M. Baker, M. D., C. H. Chumar,
W. P. DeForest, C. L. Finch, B. V. B. Livingston,
L. E. Nicot, L. J. Schlessinger.

Buffalo—M. Clausius, W. Coulsen, J. P. Diehl,
C. M. Lyman, J. Rieffenstahl.

Catskill—W. L. Du Bois.

Clinton—J. T. Watson.

Cooperstown—S. Shumway.

Cornwall—P. P. Hazen.

Dansville—G. Bastian.

Delhi—F. L. Norton.

Deposit—C. K. Brown.

Elmira—C. W. Holmes.

Fonda—M. McIntyre.

Fredonia—O. D. Baldwin.

Gloversville—J. A. Miller.

Hannibal—W. J. Brewster.

Ilion—J. P. Ogden.

Middletown—W. H. Rogers.

Mohawk—E. Fox, M.D.

New Berlin—J. H. Dykes.

New York—S. H. Ambler, P. W. Bedford,
F. A. Castle, M. D., D. Dick, R. W. Gardner,
F. F. Knapp, T. J. Macmahan, E. McIntyre,
G. S. Page, G. J. Seabury.

Niagara—H. E. Griffith.

- Oswego*—C. H. Butler.
Owego—H. B. Napier.
Palmyra—J. H. Cool.
Poughkeepsie—H. A. Bourne.
Port Byron—R. H. Hoff.
Pulaski—G. W. Fuller.
Red Creek—F. E. Campbell.
Richfield Springs—W. A. Smith.
Rochester—W. H. Batelle, E. H. Davis,
 C. H. Haskin, A. H. Still.
Rome—J. G. Bissell, A. J. Broughton.
Smyrna—E. C. Billings.
Suspension Bridge—E. Rommel.
Syracuse—W. L. Brown, F. W. Dalton,
 F. Hamilton.
Turin—R. U. Evans.
Utica—G. D. Ballard, J. V. Bissikummer,
 W. Blaikie, M. C. Comstock, C. Dunning, T. M. Glatt,
 G. C. Hodges, J. W. Howarth, J. D. Kellner,
 J. B. Knowlson, B. F. Ray, W. Sawens.
Wappinger's Falls—J. S. Roy.
Watertown—D. C. Packard.
Waterville—E. G. Bissell.
Whitehall—C. H. Broughton.

This list is not complete, but contains all members who registered their names on the roll.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

APPROVING of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I am desirous of joining it in membership ; and, having read its Constitution and By-laws, I hereby signify my approval of the same, and subscribe to them.

(Give complete name.)

P. O., or Business Address,

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned, members in good standing, being personally acquainted with

of _____ testify to his moral character, his skill as a practical Druggist and Pharmaceutist, and his professional probity and good standing, and they recommend him for membership in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

NAME.

ADDRESS.